

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
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# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

## JOURNAL.

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### POST LIBRARIES IN CHARGE OF ARMY.

By the request and with the consent of the American Library Association, the property of this association, consisting of buildings, fixtures, equipment, books, automobiles, etc., now in posts, camps and stations, including hospitals, were to be transferred to the several camps and posts on Oct. 31, for the continuance of library service. Books in welfare buildings being closed will be returned to the main camp library; if there is no such library they will be placed at the disposal of the commanding officer. During the transfer every effort will be made to conserve for future use books that might otherwise be lost. Other books now in the warehouse of the American Library Association will be distributed to the various camps, posts and stations on the basis of requests to meet specific needs. These requests should be made to The Adjutant General of the Army. Such civilian library personnel as the camp or post commanders may desire, with the concurrence of the War Department, will be continued in the operation and management of post, camp and station, including hospital libraries, after Oct. 31 on a temporary basis until Jan. 1, 1920, pending permanent appointment of librarians.

Realizing that with the supply of books now available to the Army, the real value of the libraries in the future will depend more upon wise administration than on collections themselves, particular attention will be directed to the selection of library personnel to direct these libraries. The employment of trained civilian librarians after Jan. 1, 1920, is authorized for all camps and posts where the size of the command justifies. Commanding officers who desire trained civilian librarians after Jan. 1 will make application to The Adjutant General of the Army for the detail of such person, designating by name any particular person who may be desired. If approved by the War Department, such appointment will be made. For assistance in the selection of trained personnel a list of available librarians is on file in the War Department. A sufficient number of organizers will be assigned to supervise libraries and instruct librarians detailed from the military forces in those stations that are too small to maintain trained librarians. When the size of the command does not justify the appointment of a civilian librarian, the commanding officers will take steps to see that suitable commissioned or enlisted personnel is provided for the proper functioning of the library.

### COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

#### D.S.C. Additional Pay for Navy Man.

An enlisted man of the Navy who was awarded a Distinguished Service Cross while serving under the jurisdiction of the Army is entitled to the additional pay of two dollars per month as provided in the Act of Feb. 4, 1919. This decision is given in answer to an inquiry made by the Secretary of the Navy as to whether an enlisted man of the Naval Hospital Corps detailed to duty with the Marine Corps and subsequently serving under the jurisdiction of the Army, when he was awarded a Distinguished Service Cross, is entitled to the additional pay of two dollars per month authorized by the Act of July 9, 1918, upon his return to the jurisdiction of the Navy. The Comptroller holds that the intent of the two above mentioned acts (one of which gives Navy Cross additional pay, the other D.S.C. additional pay) is identical, that is, to award a distinguishing mark for extraordinary heroism and to provide additional compensation therefor to enlisted men of both the Army and the Navy.

#### Texas City Hurricane Claim Allowed.

The Comptroller has allowed the appeal of Capt. Ralph C. Caldwell, U.S.A., for a revision of the action of the Auditor for the War Department in disallowing his claim for \$755.75 for the value of his personal property lost in the hurricane and flood at Texas City, Aug. 16-17, 1915. At the time of the hurricane Captain Caldwell was on duty at Texas City as captain in command of a troop in 6th U.S. Cavalry.

#### Pay of Chief Boatswain, Retired.

On relief from active duty a chief boatswain, retired, with six years' service in that grade is entitled to retired pay computed on his pay as a lieutenant (j.g.). This decision, given in response to a letter of inquiry from the Secretary of the Navy, is based on the provision in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, which gives chief warrant officers the pay and allowances of a lieutenant (j.g.) after six years from date of commission.

### DIVIDED FLEET POLICY IN 1890.

Appropos of the discussion now on in regard to the division of the fleet, a Navy officer recalls that back in 1890 this policy was advocated by the Navy Department. Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy sent a letter to the Senate on Jan. 28, 1890, transmitting the report of the so-called "Policy Board," stating that while its report was entitled to consideration by reason of the high professional character of the officers who signed it, the department was not altogether in accord with the views presented and did not share the apprehensions of the board as to the ability of the mechanical industries of the country to meet new demands for naval construction. The department, he said, "after repeated conferences with leading firms, is perfectly satisfied of the capacity of this country to complete the eight battleships, the authorization of which the department has recommended at the present session. Upon the further question what might constitute an effective Navy for purposes of defense, the opinion of the department, which it has seen no occasion to modify, was thus stated in its annual report: 'The necessities of our vulnerable position therefore demand the immediate creation of two fleets of battleships, of which eight should be assigned to the Pacific and twelve to the Atlantic and Gulf. They must be the best of their class in four leading characteristics: armament, armor, structural strength and speed. The last is nearly as essential to the battleship as it is to the cruiser. . . . In addition to the battleships, the situation of the country requires at least twenty vessels for coast and harbor defense. These vessels, although restricted in their range of effectiveness, are necessary components of a naval force which has a seacoast to defend. Their employment as floating fortresses requires that they should have a powerful battery and the heaviest armor, combined with moderate draught. At the present time eight vessels of this type are under construction, five of which



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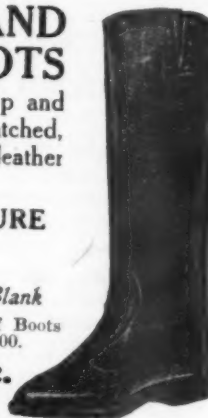
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are reconstructed monitors. The one problem now before the Government, in the matter of a naval policy, is to get these forty vessels built at the earliest possible moment. . . . In reference to fast cruisers, all modern experience goes to show that they are essential adjuncts of an armored fleet, and the proportion of three cruisers to one battleship is believed to be sound and reasonable. This would make the future Navy consist of twenty battleships, twenty coast defense ships and sixty cruisers, or 100 vessels in all, which is believed to be a moderate estimate of the proper strength of the fleet. Of the 100 vessels referred to, forty-two are now built or authorized. To bring this force up to the total suggested in the annual report would require the construction of seventeen battleships, twelve coast defenders and twenty-nine unarmored vessels. The cost of this program, covering fifteen years, would involve an annual appropriation for construction, including also ordnance, of about \$9,000,000. The department's suggestion, Secretary Tracy added, was simply a general exposition of its views touching the problem of naval defense considered in its entirety. It was not expected or desired that the United States should at that time commit itself to an exactly defined policy reaching out so far into the future. It was assumed that each Congress would determine for itself the number of vessels to be authorized during its term, according to the conditions then existing. The department confined its actual recommendations to what was considered the urgent necessity of the hour—construction of eight battleships.

## DEMobilIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

The Office of the Chief of Staff issued the following tables on the progress of demobilization and enlistments in the Army on Nov. 1. The figures for the strength of the Army are of Oct. 28:

Discharges to date: Officers, 178,282; enlisted men, 3,225,890; total, 3,404,172.

Troops sailed from Europe since Nov. 11, 1918: Officers, 93,201; enlisted men, 1,845,788; total, 1,938,989.

Enlistments reported to date: Reported daily from depots and depot posts to include early returns for Nov. 1, 44,290; reported weekly from camps up to and including week ending Oct. 25, 90,257; total, 134,547.

Included in the above total of enlistments are the following: For service in the A.E.F., Europe, 16,884; A.E.F., Siberia, 5,397; Philippine Department, 3,555; Panama Canal Department, 605; Hawaiian Department, 2,089; Alaska, 291.

## Strength of the Army.

The estimated strength of the Army Oct. 28, 270,260. These figures include officers and men, but not nurses or Army field clerks: Europe, 18,445; Siberia, 8,515; at sea, en route Europe, 4,780; at sea, en route U.S., 3,003; United States, 209,884; U.S. possessions, 25,633.

## AIR NAVIGATION CONVENTION.

The sub-commission dealing with aerial navigation at the Peace Conference in Paris has issued for the information of the public of the Allied and Associated states the text of the convention relating to international air navigation agreed upon by the sub-commission. The convention is subject to certain reservations and has not been formally approved as yet by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference. It comprises nine chapters, including forty-five articles and eight annexes, these last dealing specifically with such subjects as the marking and registration of aircraft, with airworthiness, log-books, rules of the air, pilot's certificates, maps and meteorological information.

Chapter 1, which covers general principles, is devoted to sovereignty in the air space above every state, passage over the contracting states of the aircraft of other states in time of peace, the right of each state to prohibit (for military reasons or in the interest of public safety) aircraft of other states from flying over certain areas of its territory. Chapter 2 is devoted to the question of the nationality of aircraft and defines how that nationality shall be established, how aircraft must be registered, and regulations for the interchange between states of all registrations and cancellations of registrations entered on their respective registers. Chapter 3 is concerned with certificates of airworthiness and competency of craft, pilot and crew and wireless regulations. Chapter 4 is devoted to admission to air navigation above foreign territory and the matter of interstate carriage of goods. Chapter 5 defines rules to be observed on departure, on landing and when under way, this including such matters as licenses of crews, certificates of registration, passenger lists and freight manifests, etc., log-books, right of visit and inspection, crimes and misdemeanors and jurisdiction of states.

Prohibited transport is the subject covered by Chapter 6, this including explosives, ammunition and arms in international navigation and the prohibition or regulation of the carriage or use of photographic apparatus. State aircraft are defined in Chapter 7 as all military aircraft and aircraft used exclusively by the state in such services as posts, customs, police. All others shall be considered private aircraft, including state machines used for purposes other than military and police. Chapter 8 provides for an International Commission for Air Navigation which is to be a permanent commission composed of two representatives each from the United States of America, France, Italy and Japan; one representative each of Great Britain and of each of the British dominions and India; one representative of each of the other contracting states. The method of voting control is given, the government of the commission is provided for, also its duties. Chapter 9 is given to "final provisions" which describe how the states shall co-operate in assembling information for air navigation purposes; provisions for handling disagreements arising



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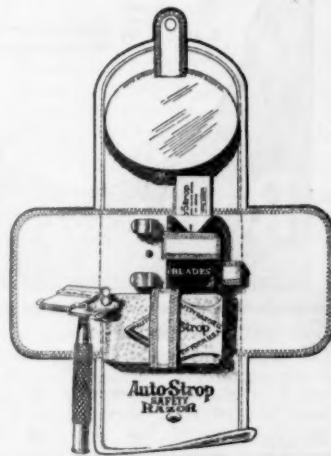
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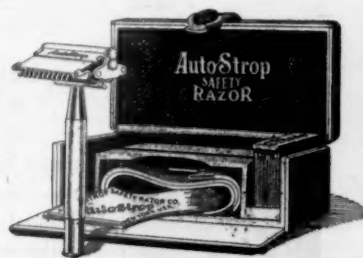
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ing from interpretations of the convention, give the definition of what states shall be accepted as having the privilege of adhering to the convention, and how the "denunciation" of this convention may be effected.

Press dispatches from Paris of Oct. 15 report that when the International Air Convention was taken up on Oct. 13 it was not signed by the American Mission, for the reason that the U.S. Patent Office made objection to some of its provisions, contending that the agreement deprived the United States of jurisdiction for patent infringements, as under the convention a foreign machine containing a device which infringed on an American patent could land in this country and no prosecution for infringement could be instituted. The United States and Japan were the only two nations represented which did not sign the agreement. It is stated that the American Mission did not agree with the contentions of the patent office, but granted the request for more time to study the agreement and withheld signature for this country.

## WARRANT FOR FIRST SERGEANT SUGGESTED.

"An Old Timer" asks: "Why are first sergeants not given a warrant upon appointment the same as regimental sergeants major, battalion sergeants majors, or color sergeants? Everyone who has had anything to do with the Army for any length of time knows that a great responsibility is placed upon the shoulders of a first sergeant of a company, troop, or battery; in fact, he is the one man in the organization who is responsible to the company commander for everything. He is the adjutant and right hand man and the old time first sergeant has helped many a company commander over the rough and rugged road by his advice. Yet after many years of service and having given satisfaction to a number of company commanders, along comes an officer who has taken a dislike to the old top for no reason whatever; by simply signing a company order he relieves the first sergeant who has rendered faithful service; and he has no appeal."

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which existed at the commencement of the war in 1914, and which still continued when this country entered the war in 1917, would be inexcusable and criminal. Such a situation in the future must be made, as far as humanly can be, impossible." Recommendation is made by the committee that the university further, by its example and inspiration, the establishment of universal service throughout the nation and that in addition to the artillery course already arranged at Harvard, infantry and naval courses of instruction be given; that a broad course be offered in military history and policy by an experienced officer of acknowledged pre-eminence, and that a drill hall and armory, in connection with a gymnasium, be constructed on Soldiers' Field as soon as funds are available. It is urged that steps be taken toward the establishment of an adequate memorial to the Harvard men who died in the war.

### THE TORPEDO PLANE.

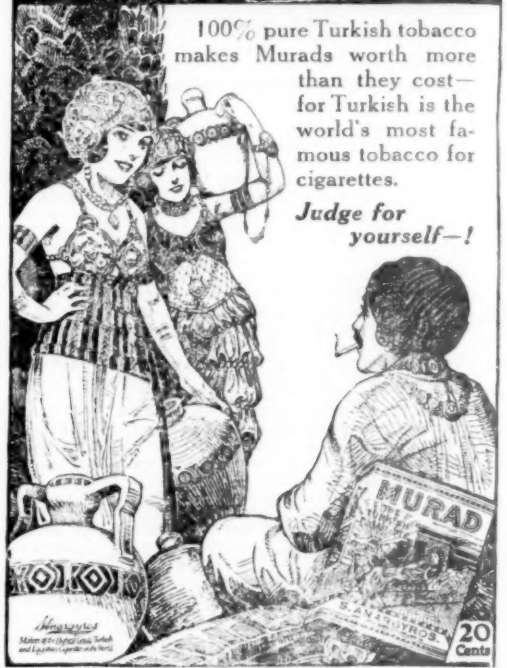
Noting the comment of the British Naval and Military Record that "many officers that have seen it work believe that the torpedo plane is becoming a bane more deadly than the submarine," the New York Herald says: "There is too much evidence to permit the value of this American idea to be lightly regarded, as it has been in this country, for it may prove to be the weapon that is to revolutionize naval design."

"On his return from service with the Grand Fleet, Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., made two recommendations, first, that this country should continue to use submarines for defense, and second, that it should build new types of vessels equipped with airplanes able to attack fleets at close range with torpedo planes. The second of these recommendations has since received the strongest confirmation, and it is gratifying to know that the idea of the weapon was conceived by an American naval officer. In the winter of 1910-11 Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske proposed its employment for the defense of the Philippines, and in July, 1912, a patent for the torpedo plane was granted to him by the U.S. Patent Office. Little was done, however, to encourage the inventor by government action. The only real encouragement came in 1916 from the board of governors of the Aero Club of America, whose efforts and financial support kept the subject alive. In the meantime, in 1913, Italy and Great Britain experimented with the idea, and in 1914, two years subsequent to the Fiske patent, a British patent was issued to two British naval officers. Material results were also being achieved. In August, 1915, this method of attack 'was first practiced successfully by British air pilots who sank several ships in the Dardanelles by torpedoes discharged from seaplanes,' and in May, 1917, the English steamship Gena was sunk by a torpedo from a German seaplane off Aldeburgh."

"This, briefly, is the history of the new weapon. Now that the practicability and merit of the weapon are revealed, almost entirely by foreign investigation, it must

## MURAD

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be said it becomes a matter of vital national defense that the development of the new weapon should be not only encouraged but ordered by those that too long have neglected its claims on their sympathy as a home idea and on their intelligence as a master tool in the tactics of war."

### EXPLORATION FOR NEW HELIUM SUPPLIES.

The Army and Navy Helium Board met at the Navy Department Oct. 29 and considered the question of exploration for new sources of supply of helium for the dirigibles of the two departments. The board recommended that this question of exploration and all other questions relating thereto be placed in the hands of the Department of the Interior. Secretary Daniels approved the recommendation and an allotment of \$25,000 each from the War Department and the Navy Department has been allocated for the purpose of carrying out a research and conservation program relative to helium. The House Committee on Public Lands on Oct. 21 reported the bill S. 2775, to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas and sodium on the public domain. The bill was amended by striking out all but the title and inserting new text, and was passed by the House on Oct. 30. The report states that "Upon the urgent request of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, your committee added in section 1 of the House draft a provision reserving to the United States all deposits of helium in the public land, and in section 38 of the committee draft provided further that the U.S. Government shall have the preferential right to obtain, extract and remove helium from all lands and all deposits leased under the act under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The representations of the War and Navy Departments were to the effect that from helium deposits was manufactured helium gas for use in Army balloons and dirigibles, and that control by the United States was desirable and necessary for war emergencies."

### IGNORANT ATTACKS ON PERSHING.

Two attacks were made on Gen. John J. Pershing by members of the House of Representatives on Oct. 24 and 27, which, aside from their egregious bad taste, revealed a deplorable lack of knowledge of present day military matters on the part of the members uttering them. Mr. Sherwood of Ohio, on Oct. 24 asked the House Committee on Military Affairs to report "when and where General Pershing was at the front during any of the great conflicts of the war." Stating that 121 generals had been killed in the Civil War, Mr. Sherwood informed the members of the House that soldiers returning from France had told him "they never saw or heard of General Pershing at the front." On Oct. 27, during a discussion of the alleged sale to the French government of sugar originally sent overseas for use by the A.E.F., it was suggested by one of the members that General Pershing might know something of this matter. At this Representative Bland remarked, "If General Pershing didn't know more about disposition of sugar than he did about the front it would be useless to ask him. I found him 200 miles from the front on July 19, 1918, when the battle of Chateau-Thierry was at its height." We are afraid that Messrs. Sherwood and Bland fashion their ideas of a military leader on old pictures of a commanding officer in a plumed hat waving his sword in advance of his troops and that they belong to the school of Congressmen typified by that member who put in a bill recently for a cannon from the war, for one of his home towns, "with appropriate cannon balls."

### PRIVILEGES FOR FAMILIES OF MEN OVERSEAS.

The families of the officers and men attached to the 15th Provisional Brigade, recently sent to France for duty, will be accorded the same privileges as granted families of officers and men serving in occupied territory. Transportation on Government transports will be furnished according to instructions heretofore issued by the Chief of the Army Transportation Service.

Issued October 4th, 1919

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## SHORTCOMINGS OF STINESS PAY BILL.

Inequalities in Navy pay that would result from the passage of the Stiness bill in its present form will have to be adjusted by the House Committee on Naval Affairs before the bill is presented to Congress or else the measure will not afford equitable relief to all grades among the enlisted men. This condition of affairs was brought out during a discussion of the pay of the lowest rating of the enlisted personnel at one of the recent hearings of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the Stiness bill. Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was explaining to the members of the committee that the bill "increased the base pay only," and a pay table he exhibited showed an increase of only 0.03 per cent. in some ratings and a decrease in three ratings.

Taking the pre-war base pay of the lowest grade in the enlisted personnel for an illustration, Admiral Washington showed that on this base pay of \$15.60 the Stiness bill would give that rating \$26.40, whereas the understanding of some of the members was that the fifty per cent. increase was to be on the war pay base of \$32.60, which would make it \$48.90. When one of the members declared he could not understand how the reductions in pay came in, assuming it was the intent of the Stiness bill to increase the present war pay by fifty per cent., Admiral Washington said: "The present war pay continues to July 1, 1920, unless other legislation is enacted, therefore these pays are fifty per cent. of the permanent pre-war pay of enlisted men." Mr. Kelley asked if anybody really contemplated a return to the \$15.60 base pay and Admiral Washington replied that he hoped not. Mr. Kelley asked again: "In other words, if we passed the Stiness bill we would reduce the present pay by fifty per cent. of the increase that we put on for a year?" To which Admiral Washington replied, "Yes, sir, . . . a reduction in some cases from twelve to fifteen per cent."

## PLAN FOR RADIO CONTROL BY COMMISSION.

Secretary Daniels has receded from his position favoring an absolute monopoly by the Navy of the trans-oceanic radio service of the United States. After sending a detailed plan calling for the creation of such a monopoly to Congress in July, the Secretary of the Navy urged the introduction of a bill which would carry his proposal into effect. Such strong opposition was raised before the committees of the House and Senate that Senator Poindexter, chairman of the Senate sub-committee which carried on the hearings, suggested a measure which would meet many of the objections raised by the Secretary to private ownership and which would still give the country the benefit of competition for its commercial radio business. This plan calls for the creation of a radio commission composed of five members, one each from the Navy Department, War Department, Department of Commerce and Postoffice Department, and one from civil life. In addition there is provided the office of secretary of the commission to be filled by a line officer of the Navy. This bill provides that the commission license and issue regulations governing all commercial radio stations, thus authorizing a Government control that was declared essential by Secretary Daniels. The Secretary informed the Senate committee through Rear Admiral William H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., Director of Naval

Communications, that the Navy Department would support this suggested bill. Admiral Bullard, when he appeared before the committee, quoted the Secretary as saying: "I am only giving up to this thing because I am overpowered. I think in this bill we would get the very next best thing, and we should give it loyal support. Insofar as what I have stated in the way of Government ownership is concerned, I withdraw from that."

## GENERAL OFFICERS TO BE RETAINED.

Approximately 101 general officers of the Army are to be retained under the Act of Sept. 17, 1919, which provides for an officer personnel of 18,000 until June 30, 1920. The list of general officers to be retained, all of whom will remain on their present duties until further orders are announced by the War Department on Oct. 31, 1919, is as follows:

## Generals.

John J. Pershing      Peyton C. March

## Lieutenant Generals.

Hunter Liggett      Robert L. Bullard

## Major Generals.

Leonard Wood      John L. Hines  
John F. Morrison      Henry T. Allen  
Charles G. Morton      William S. Graves  
Joseph T. Dickman      Grots Hutcheson.  
Chase W. Kennedy      James H. McRae  
F. J. Kernan      Samuel D. Sturgis  
Frank McIntyre      William S. McNair  
George W. Burr      Clarence R. Edwards  
William G. Haan      George Bell, jr.  
Henry Jervey      Joseph E. Kuhn  
James W. McAndrew      David C. Shanks  
Charles H. Muir      Edwin F. Glenn  
Peter C. Harris      John Biddle  
John L. Chamberlain      Omar Bundy  
Enoch H. Crowder      Harry C. Hale  
Harry L. Rogers      George W. Read  
Merritte W. Ireland      Edward F. McGlachlin, jr.  
William M. Black      Henry G. Sharpe  
Clarence C. Williams      Henry P. McCain  
George O. Squier      Charles J. Bailey  
Jesse McI. Carter      Charles S. Farnsworth  
Frank W. Coe      Ernest Hinds  
William J. Snow      Clement A. F. Flagler  
Charles T. Menoher      Edward M. Lewis  
William L. Sibert      William H. Hay  
Charles P. Summerall      Robert L. Howze  
James G. Harbord      A. W. Brewster.  
William M. Wright

## Brigadier Generals.

Marlborough Churchill      Frank R. McCoy  
Herbert M. Lord      Charles G. Treat  
Charles R. Krauthoff      Edwin B. Babbitt  
Walter D. McCaw      George G. Gately  
Robert E. Noble      George V. H. Moseley  
Samuel D. Rockenbach      Fox Conner  
Frank T. Hines      W. W. Harts  
Richard C. Marshall, jr.      William J. Nicholson  
Charles B. Drake      Harry F. Hodges  
William Mitchell      John W. Buckman  
Edward A. Kreger      John D. Barrette  
Francis H. French      Johnson Hagood  
Henry C. Hodges      Richmond P. Davis  
William H. Sage      Andrew Moses  
Richard M. Blatchford      Andrew Hero, jr.  
William S. Scott      William C. Davis  
B. A. Poore      Adelbert Cronkhite  
Arthur Johnson      Douglas MacArthur  
Wilds P. Richardson      William D. Connor  
Francis C. Marshall      W. A. Bethel  
Harry H. Bandholtz      Robert C. Davis.

## TABLES OF ORGANIZATION INTERPRETED.

Interpretation of the Tables of Organization of Regular Army units, Section V, No. 91, W.D., July 19, 1919, has been ordered published by the Secretary of War. The order appeared in our issue of Aug. 30, page 1800. The interpretation states that this section is intended to authorize organizations which have heretofore been organized under war-time tables (Tables of Organization, Series A to F inclusive) to retain the type of organization prescribed in these tables, but with a reduction of strength made necessary by the limitations of the Army Appropriation Act. In case of organizations such as regiments and separate battalions, the reduction in strength will be such that the total strength of any organization, or sub-division thereof, does not exceed the total shown in the maximum strength tables of May 3, 1917, as amended by Sections I and III, Changes No. 1, July 30, 1917, and by the Act of July 1, 1918. In the case of organizations such as divisional trains it is intended that the reduction in strength shall be such that only the minimum personnel necessary for the proper care of the equipment assigned to the organization shall be retained, regardless of the provisions of the May 3, 1917, tables. In the case of Engineer trains, which are authorized as a part of Infantry and Cavalry divisions by the May 3, 1917, tables but not by the 1918 tables, the Chief of Engineers has been informed that such of these trains as formerly belonged to the corps and army troops, but which are retained in the Service as a part of Infantry and Cavalry divisions, shall be reduced to a minimum consistent with the proper care of the equipment assigned to the organization. The equipment here referred to is the equipment authorized for trains organized under Tables 35 and 50, Tables of Organization, May 3, 1917, insofar as the same refer to a headquarters and a ponton section. The Chief of Engineers is authorized to decide exactly what personnel is required for the purpose indicated, subject to the proviso that in no case shall the personnel of the headquarters and ponton sections be in excess of the two officers and 103 enlisted men, or the two officers

and eighty-three enlisted men authorized by the Tables of Organization, May 3, 1919.

The third and fourth paragraphs of Section V, G.O. No. 91, W.D., 1919, are intended to be an authorization by which organizations that have not yet effected the reduction to the maximum strength prescribed in the May 3, 1917, tables as amended, shall be permitted to have a proportionate increase in all grades. When the strength of any organization is equal to, or less than, the maximum strength shown in the May 3, 1917, tables as amended, the authorization for each grade is that shown in these tables, with the exception noted below. The fifth paragraph of Section V, G.O. No. 91, provides for the retention of grades and positions created since the May 3, 1917, tables were published, but with the restriction that the total strength of any organization shall not exceed that prescribed in the May 3, 1917, tables. Hence for every such grade retained there must be an equal reduction in some other grade; it is intended that this reduction shall be in the grade of private. Mechanics for duty as cobblers, as provided in Section II, Changes No. 1, Tables of Organization, July 30, 1917, will be included in this classification, as this change is erroneous insofar as it authorizes these mechanics as additional to the enlisted strength shown in the May 3, 1917, tables.

With reference to the situation which arises from the fact that the war-time strength of the headquarters and supply companies differs materially from that shown in the May 3, 1917, tables, it is intended that regimental commanders shall supplement the personnel provided by the May 3, 1917, tables by detailing men on special duty from other organizations in sufficient numbers to carry on the essential functions of the organizations in which personnel is deficient. In making such details and determining the comparative needs of the various units of their command, regimental commanders should be guided by consideration of the basic idea underlying the provisions of Section V, G.O. No. 91, viz.: preservation of the type of the war-time organization pending Congressional action as to the reorganization of the Army. The organization of all units should be such as to permit ready expansion to war-time tables in case of emergency. Machine gun organizations forming a part of brigade or division battalions or squadrons should have the organization prescribed in the May 3, 1917, tables for M.G. companies or troops forming a part of regiments.

## EXHIBITS OF TANKS AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.

Expressing a desire that advantage be taken of the opportunity to stimulate recruiting for the Army by the maximum use of equipment, Secretary Baker has informed The Adjutant General that, having this end in view, all requisitions for exhibition purposes received by the A.G.O. be handled as follows: (a) Requisitions for tanks to be acknowledged when the exhibit can be made by equipment under your control, otherwise to be forwarded to Director of Tank Corps for necessary action; (b) requisitions for tractors, cannon and caissons to be forwarded to the Chief of Staff when the exhibit should properly be made by troops in the vicinity of the exhibition, otherwise requisition is to be forwarded to Chief of Ordnance for necessary action. All exhibits will be accompanied by sufficient personnel to guarantee its proper care and all expenses assumed by the local authorities requesting the exhibits for homecoming celebrations, reunions, fairs, etc.

## BIG PAY FOR "FORMER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS."

There is a grim kind of humor to be found by junior officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy in the following statement issued by the office of the assistant to the Secretary of War with its promise of very liberal pay. It reads: Permanent government jobs to the number of 1,400 in a variety of trades and occupations are now open to former soldiers and sailors, at pay ranging from \$2 a day with free board, to \$195 a month and board, according to a bulletin issued by the office of the assistant to the Secretary of War at Washington, D.C., the central bureau for soldier employment. These positions are in the various navy yards of the country, the ordnance plants, and in arsenals.

## "THE CAVALRY SCHOOL" AT FORT RILEY.

Special regulations for the Cavalry School have been ordered published by the Secretary of War. In a forthcoming General Order there will appear a provision that the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley be hereafter designated as "The Cavalry School," Fort Riley, Kas. Communications relative to that post will in consequence of the change of designation be addressed to "The Commandant, The Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kas."

## EFFECT OF LAW ON PROPORTION OF ENLISTMENTS.

The Secretary of War has ruled that the meaning of the Act of Feb. 23, 1919, is that one-third of the total number of enlistments authorized to be received, that is to say, one-third of the total authorized strength of the enlisted personnel of the Regular Army, is required to be for a period of one year, and the remaining two-thirds for a period of three years. The Adjutant General may be instructed to receive enlistments in both classes up to the authorized quotas thus established.



## GEN. PERSHING ON ARMY REORGANIZATION. *Hearing Before Two Military Committees.*

Gen. John J. Pershing's hearing before the joint session of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs began on Oct. 21, in the caucus room of the House Office building in Washington. Nearly every member of the committees was present, Senator Wadsworth presiding and Chairman Kahn, of the House Committee on Military Affairs sitting with him. At the end of the long sessions of the first day, the impression that remained uppermost was of the soldier fresh from hard campaigns who saw things from the point of view of the battlefield, for on questions which had a bearing on the organization of the Army in the field General Pershing was exceedingly sure of himself. On other matters of present War Department administration he frankly admitted he was without information and that he could not give his views except after making an actual study at the War Department. His view of a General Staff was that of the staff which was organized in France and operated at General Headquarters, and his ideas of department and bureau administrative detail were interlocked with what he had in operation there. His testimony held the attention of a large audience of Army officers and civilians. General Pershing at the beginning of his testimony made a brief statement on the obligation of Congress and of the Army to give the nation the best military force consistent with its needs. He expressed his pleasure in appearing before the committee and stated that he had all too short a time to prepare in order to go deeply into all details. He was agreeable to Chairman Wadsworth's suggestion and took up section by section the bill, S. 2715, "to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the United States Army, and for other purposes."

In opening he stated he favored the retention of the Inspector General's Department and that the Army must have a corps trainer to make inspections. The Finance Department, he said, was closely connected with the supervision of purchases by the various departments. Good administration made it advisable that these purchases be made in a Purchasing Department. His view was that purchases made by each department should be paid by the department involved, and that a finance department should supervise and control finances and allot appropriations to the various departments.

Relative to the Transportation Corps and the Motor Transport Corps, he judged from experience in France that maintaining these as separate organizations was unnecessary because it interfered with efficiency and caused duplication of overhead. The Army should have one Transportation Corps to supervise all transportation. Marshal Petain, he stated, would go further for the French army and would place the transportation of munitions under this corps in the zone of operations.

In the matter of the Air Service, General Pershing declared the future of air transportation cannot now be foretold. During the war the development was rapid. This service, given so great recognition by Great Britain, France and Italy, he said, should not lag behind in America; this nation should keep pace with all other nations. If Congress is of the opinion that aviation should be encouraged, then the appropriation for the Army, Navy, other departments and commercial aviation might be combined, first for military purposes and then for commercial purposes. As to the Tank Corps, General Pershing stated that tanks had proved a very valuable implement for the infantry, and development of tanks should be encouraged. They performed valuable service, but because the tanks used in the A.E.F. came from the British and French there was no great opportunity for training men in tank maneuvers before they went into action. The Tank Corps should not have a large organization; only sufficient men to carry on tank operations in connection with the infantry. The Army Nurse Corps, he said, performed most excellent service abroad and it contained women of superior ability. In recognition of its work, the nurses should be given some rank to supply them the necessary military authority to carry out the instructions of military officers.

### *Thinks Number of General Officers Excessive.*

Relative to vesting in the President the authority to organize the Army, General Pershing declared that it was shown in the war that such organization authority should rest with the President, and that method should continue in time of peace. While the President should not have the power to create new bureaus and departments, he should be empowered with the authority to organize the units for making war. The number of high ranking officers provided in the bill was "rather excessive," in his opinion. As to rank, our traditions have been to confine the rank of general and of lieutenant general to officers actually serving in war, and hence he did not think such rank should be provided for peace time. In war, officers are assigned to duty without regard to rank, consequently in peace these high ranks were unnecessary. The provision of the bill that officers who have held the rank of general officer by detail as chiefs of staff corps or bureaus, and the general officers of the staff, "shall be recommissioned as general officers of the line" in the grades and rank held by them, General Pershing considered unwise, for the text as written means that heads of staff departments and bureaus would become major generals and pass over the heads of generals in the line and of many under the rank of general officer who now outrank these chiefs.

### *General Staff; Detail System.*

On the General Staff Corps section of the bill his comment was that before the war our Army staff never really functioned as a corps because there were so few officers trained to staff duty. Its failure naturally was increased by the opposition to it from chiefs of bureaus, so that at the outbreak of the war there was no organization to meet the situation. "In France we had to create a general staff from the ground up," he said, "taking from the staff organizations of the Allies such features as appeared to suit us. It was necessary, however, to create a General Staff school, so that we came out of the war with General Staff experience. Consequently I see no difficulty now to the creation of a smooth-working machine. The criticism, I understand, now is that the General Staff is performing duties it never was intended it should perform. But in its zealous efforts to accomplish results it is possible that it has exceeded the purpose for which a General Staff is created. This fact, I consider, came through the necessity of getting results, and was in a degree due to the weakness found in the bureaus themselves. Chiefs of departments should be selected from the officers of the respective bureaus, but there should be some provision that empowers the President to relieve any chief, otherwise deadwood would be kept in office for four years."

General Pershing favored the detail system and re-

called that the conditions which caused its adoption arose prior to the war with Spain. It was demonstrated then, he said, that officers in the staff corps lost touch with the line and were unfamiliar with the requirements of the line of the Army in time of war and of the duties required of them as staff officers. While a department may run smoothly with permanent personnel, he added, it does not necessarily follow that it is efficient. His experience indicated that after an officer had served two details his appointment might be made permanent; but he would not have permanency in the lower grades.

There are two very widely divergent views as to rank for chaplains, General Pershing stated, and he was not in favor of giving them rank, because it seemed to him that its bestowal removed the chaplain from intimate contact with the enlisted men. His rank, he added, is indicated by the insignia—the cross. This view was held by officers of many armies, who believe that the insignia of the cross is quite sufficient. Without actually conferring rank, their pay and privileges might be adjusted to correspond with a rank relative to their length of service. The maintenance of bands, he stated, was most important because of the influence of music during periods of rest; consequently he favored giving rank of second lieutenant to band leaders. The provision of the bill for detached officers, he said, was excellent and the number should be increased to 2,000, as it will be necessary to provide extra details in order to extend the Army's school system. He also urged liberality in providing school detachments.

As to the U.S. Military Academy, General Pershing advised caution in any step which might impair its efficiency. In the training of officers it rests on a solid foundation of discipline and patriotism, and should be given every encouragement. Reducing the course to three years was in his opinion of doubtful expediency. He continued: "All the officers in our Army were on the same footing and they all took a preliminary course in the camps. It would touch one weak spot of the Military Academy if the cadets had some training akin to the camp course; they would have the opportunity of knowing the men of the Army and would learn the relation of officer and man from actual experience. I would give every opportunity to cadets to meet their fellows, other college men of the outside world—it would broaden them and they would better learn to know men. West Point is now more adapted to producing engineering officers. I would suggest some omission of the more technical branches and provide the engineering training at the technical schools."

### *Chiefs for Combatant Arms.*

As to the combatant arms of the Service, he said the section conferring power of organizing them on the President was wise, and he could see no objection to the bestowal of the same authority in peace. The system has proved a success in the Navy, he added. On the matter of chiefs for all arms, he said: "The appointment of a chief of Coast Artillery has proved beneficial, and chiefs should be provided in the Field Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry. They should be advisers to the General Staff in all matters pertaining to their particular arms." General Pershing suggested that the title of these respective chiefs should be "inspector." An Officer's Reserve Corps, said General Pershing, should be provided up to and including the General Staff. "The material should be carefully examined and it is wise to divide it into three classes: One, to train troops; two, to serve in times of national distress; three, those with ability to serve in war. All Reserve officers should be assigned to some particular unit. Promiscuous appointment without rank is unwise. All should pass a standard examination and special preference be given to men who have performed duties well in war. For original vacancies in the commissioned grades above the lowest in any branch, I would recommend special consideration be accorded to enlisted men who have proved their ability to serve as officers in the war."

The total enlisted strength provided in the bill, in the opinion of General Pershing, was too large and Army officers and members of Congress should take into consideration the cost to the country of maintaining a large Army. In his belief the outside figure, including officers and men, could be placed at 275,000 to 300,000, and possibly less. Detailing officers to any particular military duty, he thought, should not be regulated by law because a law might contract the administration of the Army. It was a general principle that all staff officers should return to serve in the line and not be kept away for too great a period.

### *Advocates Single List Promotion.*

The question of promotions, General Pershing said, has been the cause of the most trouble in the officer personnel. All objections to the present system could be removed, he believed, by placing all officers of the Army on a single list. "At all times our difficulties have been due to differences over promotion; the line has felt that the staff corps receive an excess of promotions, and there has always been jealousy between the different arms of the Service. I can see no difficulty through an interchange in all branches of the Service through promotions by a single list. The advantage is such that I do not believe an opposite view can be successfully defended. As a matter of principle I am strongly in favor of service by the higher officers in the different arms, that they may be provided with the intimate knowledge of the Army all officers should possess. I think the single list should be adopted now, for it will enable all officers of the Army to take a larger view of our requirements." That concluded General Pershing's comment on the sections of the bill.

### *Universal Training Discussed.*

Chairman Wadsworth expressed the view that perhaps in the discussion the first question should be that of universal military training. Senator Kirby, stating that he had a fixed opinion that the citizen soldier is the best in the world, said he did not believe the people would take kindly to the plan of inducting a million boys a year for the purpose of training. He said: "We made officers and soldiers in three months; then why train all our men for years?" No officers were made in three months, General Pershing replied, adding: "The lesson of the war teaches us this very important fact, that we should make preparation in peace to meet every emergency. As an additional reason for training, it would have an excellent effect on our men as citizens; it would be in a sense a training school for citizenship. It is evident to-day throughout the United States that there are a large number of men who do not understand our institutions and what a free government means—men who reap all the advantages without filling any of their obligations to the Government. The draft showed that our men were thirty-two per cent illiterate, and that proves that we are not taking the paths we should in educating our youth. This thirty-two per cent is a menace because it is easily led by men of

fanciful and radical views." Mr. Kirby advanced the argument that the public schools teach democracy and that it takes a lifetime to attain an education in citizenship, concluding: "I do not believe the Army is the place to educate men for anything but to fight."

General Pershing emphasized that military training would take men out of their local environments and it would broaden them and that the teaching they received in the camps made them realize that this was a real democracy. "They should be taught our language and as much as possible about our institutions. The advantages are so great that I think the cost has little bearing on it." Mr. Wadsworth stated that the estimate submitted for three months' training of approximately 650,000 boys nineteen years old was \$94,000,000 a year. He asked if General Pershing had any estimate for a six months' training period, and the latter replied that he had not gone into estimates of cost. In the six months' period, he stated, it was possible to go relatively further than in three months and prepare men better to meet the requirements of the battle line. Asked if he could tell the committee about the Australian system, General Pershing said he was uninformed about it, but that the Australians in France were good men. He stated that the first of the selective service men, in the 77th Division, went into the line on Aug. 20, 1918, and added if they had had military training prior to 1917 they would have been able to go into battle in substantially less time. Due to lack of training the American forces had a relatively higher number of casualties. Answering a question by Mr. Kahn, General Pershing said the 77th Division went into training in October, 1917, and in August went to the line, so that these men had nearly a full year of training before entering battle. Vocational training, he said, should be included in any military training plan.

Answering a question by Senator Spencer, the General said that the selective service men went into divisional organizations in the camps; but under the policy adopted on this side the men were taken from the divisions in large groups for special purposes, so that much of their training was broken. The vacancies were filled by new drafts, hence it was not divisional training but really unit training the men received, so it was not exactly true to say that a division had a year's training before entering battle. Senator McKellar wanted to know how it was then that "our untrained boys bent the trained army of the enemy." General Pershing replied: "You overlook the advantageous circumstance which permitted us to train our men while the Allies held the line in France awaiting our readiness. If we had had a trained Army in 1917 it is not beyond a possibility that we might have ended the war that year."

Representative Anthony asked: "Did not many National Guard men reach the line before the 77th Division?" General Pershing replied: "Our 1st Division contained untrained men who entered the line in Picardy and fought in the Champagne before the 77th went into action. These recruits were thrown into the ranks of trained men and they did well for that reason. There was really a very small proportion of old Regular Army men in the 1st Division, also a very small proportion of state troops." Chairman Kahn brought out that the state troops were trained on the border and were placed in Regular divisions to fill up the ranks. At Cantigny the Regular units were filled by selective service men and volunteers, so that every company had old Regular trained soldiers. Some new men were thrown in with little training and they did well because they were aggressive, vigorous and eager; they were put in through sheer necessity.

Representative Hull asked: "On the question of an Army of men under twenty-one years old, would you suggest training at twenty-one but for the practical difficulties in the way, and so think it wise to put the age at nineteen, and are these younger men best for fighting?" General Pershing replied to this: "It is not a question of ability to fight. At twenty-one years men are more mature and would perhaps for that reason make better soldiers; but I would not declare for a hard and fast rule on an enlisted strength of twenty-one years old and over."

Mr. Kahn asked: "Did not the fact that we went into the organization of a big Army have an effect on the enemy?" To which General Pershing replied: "The psychology of our going to war with a big Army had a serious effect on the morale of the enemy." After an interruption he continued: "I regard the plan as a part of our educational system rather than strictly military training; the two should go together and that system should extend to include the Regular Army, where some steps have already been taken. Instruction should be compulsory. We have shown overseas under the system of schools and the university at Beaune that under military discipline, when men are held to strict hours of military training and to certain study hours they could do as much in six months as could be done in a whole college year in this country. Our total attendance was 230,000 with 181,000 at post schools, 27,000 at centers, 8,000 at the university at Beaune, 6,000 at French and 2,000 at British institutions, all these in addition to the local schools in the units themselves. At the instruction course the attendance was 890,000, at lectures 750,000, making 1,670,000 men affected out of our force of 2,000,000."

### *A Reserve Force Essential.*

Chairman Wadsworth called attention to the fact that in the bill the War Department made no provision as to Reserves, and General Pershing declared: "From a military standpoint it is essential that all men be placed in some organization and given a definite status. In that connection I may state that we have a very great asset in the units trained in the war, the Guard units and those of the National Army. Their divisions have returned home with a history, a pride of service, an esprit, and with high ideals of citizenship, all of which make a valuable asset to any organization and must be used as a basis for our system of training. These divisions should be maintained, and with the officers who served with them overseas as far as possible. I would hold them as reserve divisions into which we should feed officers and men from each locality from the training camps and thus we would build up a Reserve available in any emergency. They should, if necessary, be organized in skeleton units to allow for expansion. I would keep the number, name, insignia and the personnel so far as it was possible. But I would keep the Regular Army always voluntary."

At this point Mr. Kahn put in the record a letter from the Training Camps Association requesting that section 39, on universal training, be withdrawn from the bill. Answering Chairman Wadsworth, General Pershing stated he believed that there was in this country a serious lack of uniformity as to the physical examination and training of young men; it is absolutely neglected by our schools and it is greatly needed. To a question by Representative Greene, General Pershing said: "Educa-



tion should be incidental and not vital to men who are to be used in war. I quite agree that we must not advance education over military training in the Regular Army. There are, too, advantages on the moral side. From our war experiences we know that the association of men under conditions of training developed a high moral sensibility, due to the patriotic impulse. There was really a self-imposed discipline among the men and those who had not been so before became very particular in that regard. When the time came to send our troops home we found their moral standard had been high and they were sent home absolutely clean. Teaching the necessity for moral cleanliness would be a great argument to put before the people in favor of military training."

Following a recess for luncheon, the comment on military training continued. General Pershing said: "One point that should be brought out is in reference to the class of young men termed illiterate and those below the physical standard. We should go far enough to give these men special preliminary courses of three months to lift them out of their deficiency, so that they could go on in the regular training with those who are qualified. A great many defects of youth are remediable and our records will bear me out that a great many of our men are defective; I have seen it stated as high as sixty per cent."

Senator New asked: "Would it have been possible for an untrained military force to withstand an attack by a trained force half its size?" General Pershing believed it not possible, adding: "The average training of our men was about eleven months from the organization of a division to its entrance into the line, therefore a large percentage had received excellent training. The many replacements made in camps over here did not have this high average, of course. One must not run away with the idea that you can fight trained men with raw troops."

#### Discussion of Finance Department.

Coming to the proposal to abolish the Inspector General's Department, Mr. Kahn asked if inspection, made by specially detailed officers would be satisfactory. General Pershing said that the duty of the Inspector General required special fitness and his inspection follows a particular system which has grown up in our Army and consequently the average officer would not be equipped for the duty. "If the Inspector General's Department were abolished," he said, "another department calling for work along the same line would have to be established. In France the inspection service was of importance to me and the Army." Recurring to the Finance Service, Senator Wadsworth stated there had been much contention over the provision in the bill from other services because it takes away certain valuable purchasing functions. The General said that under the practice in the Finance Service to-day, and this he learned from General March, there is a tendency toward purchasing direct by the departments. This sets up a conflict of departments and is not good business, though strictly technical supplies might be purchased and paid for by the technical branches.

In France the departments were in conflict and he organized a general purchasing division and put an officer who had big business experience in charge of the experts detailed from the various departments as a purchasing board. So under this plan conflict was obviated and purchases of the same supplies for two or more services were made by one department and the proportion allocated to the other. This became an indispensable agency, he stated, for it sought out the military resources of England, France, Italy and Spain, and it was able to purchase large supplies which the Army otherwise would not have been able to reach. If a similar agency were installed here he believed the Finance Department should be attached to it and administered by the Chief of Finance. The department would have general control of War Department purchases, and he believed such control would make for economy and better administration. He would be opposed to attaching finance to the Quartermaster Department. Finance would control purchases and payments so that the Secretary of War and Congress might have the details relating to any department or bureau at any time. Asked if he would favor a civilian as head of the Finance Department, General Pershing stated there were many officers in the Army of eminent business qualifications and he thought it might be well to train a corps of officers along business lines who, in the event of war, would be able to operate the supply business of the War Department. His idea of a finance agency was one to keep in touch in peace times with industrial centers and therefore it would know of supplies and where to purchase them, so that in an emergency "we would not find ourselves in the situation we did on the declaration of war." A separate Finance Department, he said, should be a part of the central control over procurement. The Quartermaster Corps, in his view, was inclined to be top-heavy.

Mr. Anthony said that investigation had disclosed that "the new administration, since the breaking up of the Quartermaster Corps, has cost us more than \$20,000,000 and the multiplication of officers on quartermaster duty at camps, posts and ports has resulted in a rise in the per capita administration per soldier from \$1 to \$20." General Pershing's comment was that it is possible to combine all bureaus, but he was discussing an administration for use in war, therefore he was convinced the Finance Department must take over some of the functions of the Quartermaster Corps.

Mr. Miller called attention to the many graduates of the Military Academy who had entered business pursuits and asked if it was not advisable to adopt some method of organization of former cadets so that the nation would not entirely lose them. General Pershing stated such an organization is advisable so that these young men who had gone into business would return to the Army at the outbreak of war. This brought up the matter of resignations from the Army and the General attributed the greater number to the present rate of pay and the distress of officers because of the decreased purchasing power of the dollar. He favored granting an increase, either through commutation, or by multiplying the ration, or any system which would meet the urgent necessity for it.

#### Congress Failed to Grant Army Requests.

Mr. Hull asked if there had been failure in the war in supplying the Army. General Pershing said: "Our supply system was not an entire failure." Mr. Hull continued: "I asked because it has been charged that it was and yet the War Department never came to Congress concerning matters of supply." General Pershing replied: "We did fall in regard to ordnance and in general as to the necessity of preparedness. We had bureaus before the war capable of getting supplies, but Congress rarely met their requests." Mr. Kahn called attention to the law authorizing the War Department to requisition supplies for war. He added: "In 1912 we

had the Quartermaster Department, Commissary Department and Pay Department, all doing some of the work of the Quartermaster Corps. It was then represented to us that by consolidation we would save money. Now, by again dividing the supply departments it would increase the number of officers and the expense. Would Congress be warranted in doing this?" General Pershing answered: "It would in time of war. We followed the principle of delegating to the bureaus the power to make purchases."

Answering a question of Senator Wadsworth relative to the Transportation Corps, General Pershing said he would consolidate all transportation, even to animals. If storage and transportation must go hand in hand transportation would be connected with all departments. If a centralized department was set up he could see no serious objection to having it include transportation. Relative to giving rank of second lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps, General Pershing stated it was not the custom in Great Britain and other countries and he thought it better to give some special rank rather than rank corresponding to that in combatant arms. This might give them a standing whereby they might carry out their duties more efficiently; he had no preference as to name of the rank. Mr. Greene asked if there was a danger in the rank and grade given dentists and veterinaries corresponding to those in combatant arms. General Pershing stated that his only point in giving rank to nurses was to provide authority which will be recognized by their patients and so will decrease the embarrassment which had been encountered in the hospitals during the war.

#### Favors One Head for Air Service.

Senator Wadsworth directed attention to Section 31 of the bill, "Appointment of Officers," which directs appointments by commission in the existing arms and corps, but does not include the Air Service. General Pershing said this section should include the Air Service and provision for detailing officers to it. Mr. Kahn asked: "Did I understand you believed in one head for the Air Service of the Army, Navy and other departments?" General Pershing replied: "That is correct. My idea is to retain in the Army certain personnel and equipment for use in training and in operations with troops, and the same for the Navy. Then for development of our air program, which should be under some department of the Government, we should have small branches, one for procurement, another to conduct scientific investigation and experiment, and another for engineering and testing. It seems to me that the future offers such great possibilities that the experiment should be tried. I am not certain in my mind as to a complete organization, but I believe it should encompass the three branches specified."

At this point Senator New said: "Yesterday I introduced a bill on the subject of creating a department of aeronautics which embodies many new suggestions as a result of the inquiries made at hearings of the Senate Military Committee. I gave General Pershing a copy and I would like him to read and consider that bill and give his view on its provisions, therefore I suggest that this subject of a single air service be passed over until a later hearing." Mr. Kahn also handed to General Pershing a copy of the Curry bill for a single air service and asked him to consider both measures. Mr. Kahn then asked for exact information as to how many American planes got over to the other side.

General Pershing stated that up to Jan. 1, 1919, 1,443 American planes had been received. From Allied sources there had been received 833 observation planes, 1,063 bombers, 379 pursuit and 369 training planes. Up to Nov. 11 what American planes were received were practically all DeHaviland bombers and no single seater combat plane came over. Mr. Miller stated there were no American combat planes and no American artillery at the front at the time of the armistice. General Pershing said the only American guns were 8-inch made after the British pattern. Chairman Kahn brought out that the United States supplied the spruce and other material for planes made for and supplied to the American Army, materials necessary to make production of these planes a certainty. General Pershing said this was correct and added that he knew very little as to the difficulties in construction encountered in turning out airplanes in America. As to artillery, again, his records showed that he had received about 170 American 75s and none was ever used in battle. He stated that the airplane material burned in France was of no commercial value, consisting of odds and ends remaining after parts of value had been salvaged.

Returning to the Tank Corps and why it should be connected with Infantry, it was General Pershing's opinion that development would be greater under the Infantry, adding: "I am in favor of placing it there where the possibility of development is very great. Its tactical use is akin to what we call the 'accompanying gun.' Our experience with them was satisfactory although we had difficulty in getting them from the British and French, and we had to put them into battle too soon to develop the most effective co-operation with the Infantry."

#### Powers of President Over Army.

Senator Wadsworth recalled the question of authorizing the President to rearrange the tactical organizations of the different branches of the Army as being most important and warranting discussion. General Pershing said he believed in great elasticity in Army organization and in allowing the President wide discretion in the organization of the units. He could see no objection, also, to leaving it with the President as to where officers should serve. He should be given the power to move them about in the arms as he believed advisable. This power, he thought, would obviate the frequent coming to Congress to add a few men here and there to the various arms and corps. If the framework of the Army is prescribed by Congress, the President could not break up any of the established branches, he said. All changes would be due to study in the Army and all changes would come up to the President for final approval. Mr. Kahn quoted Section 3 of the National Defense Act, ending: "Nothing herein contained shall prevent the President from increasing or decreasing the organization," etc. General Pershing commented: "My plan contemplates just such a provision." Mr. Kahn concluded: "That is already the existing law."

Senator Wadsworth directed attention to Section 2 of the bill as to abolishing the Surgeon General, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, etc., stating that with this abolition there would depart the power of the Senate to confirm the nominees. General Pershing stated that these bureau chiefs should be selected from officers in the bureaus, but that the power should be vested in the President to relieve these chiefs at his discretion. He would object to detailing as the head of the Corps of Engineers an officer of no engineering experience. The law might permit appointment by the President and

confirmation by the Senate, but he would absolutely give the President the power to relieve chiefs and appoint their successors.

#### The General Staff.

Reverting to the General Staff, Senator Wadsworth stated to General Pershing that there had been some discussion at the hearings of the friction existing because the General Staff had performed some of the functions of the service and supply bureaus. General Pershing said: "The commanding general of an Army in peace or war cannot himself handle all the details of the various supply bureaus or issue the orders to the various units, nor even carry out all the details connected with making war, so it has become necessary that he be assisted by officers qualified for various positions and capable of making decisions in his name to whom he delegates various duties. Consequently there has grown up the General Staff. It is not an operative body; it would not undertake to furnish shoes, clothing and the like, nor would its officers take charge of motor truck transport or enter into the duties of the bureaus and supply departments. It would be expected to plan a campaign, to secure information, handle the questions involving the transportation of troops, training of troops and finally to co-ordinate the other arms and bureaus of the combatant forces. It is expected to co-ordinate all these functions so that there shall be no conflict between them. In France questions of the same sort are as over here. There was the question of locating hospitals, of dumps, and of the supply service, all wanting the same place. That decision was made by the General Staff. The same principle is involved in peace, but the operation of supply departments is no function of the General Staff."

General Pershing described the building up of his staff in France from "nothing" and the various functions of its units: G-1, the administrative section, had a maximum of twenty-seven officers; G-2, was the intelligence section; G-3, operations; G-4, co-ordination; G-5, training. This system was applied in its entirety at G.H.Q., but in the division staff only three branches were functioning. At the armistice there were 350 officers at G.H.Q. In the Service of Supply he had practically the same staff organization. If the Army was cut to 300,000, as he suggested, the staff could not be cut in proportion because the same duties were required whatever the size of the Army, though there might be a slight reduction. Answering a question by Mr. Crago, General Pershing stated that in order to provide General Staff officers for emergencies the school system for staff officers established in France should be installed here, adding: "We ought to provide for a greatly increased number of General Staff officers, and I would provide that no officers could be detailed to the General Staff unless he had taken the staff course and passed it successfully. I would have every officer detached from the line for staff duty take the course at the General Staff school in order that he would understand the exact working of the machinery both on the side of the bureaus and the General Staff. I would strongly recommend that no officer be detailed to the General Staff except from an eligible list of graduates. The only exception would be in favor of men who came into the Army during the war and proved by their ability that they could be entrusted to staff duty. We have at least 250 men of General Staff experience in the war to start with."

Answering Mr. Kahn, who pointed out criticism of officers trained at the Leavenworth School, General Pershing said: "I wish every officer who had tactical command might have had the excellent training given at Leavenworth. That school should be very much extended and it would add to the efficiency of the Army if all officers could be given the school's advantages. I hope we shall have schools conducted by Leavenworth graduates. I would have graduates of the Military Academy take its courses, but not before taking command, for they should have experience with troops before going to the Leavenworth tactical school." To Mr. Greene's inquiry, he stated that no staff officer should have authority to issue orders other than in the name of his chief. Staff members assigned to tactical units have only an advisory duty and consequently at no time should command of troops be out of the hands of line officers. He did not approve of a General Staff going into the details of the management of the departments. Answering Senator Warren, he said: "The Chief of Staff is an assistant of the Secretary of War with no authority to carry out the Secretary's orders. It is probable that the conduct of operations here at home grew out of the large problems before the General Staff and the bureaus. Each department went out to gather supplies and this undoubtedly led to a great deal of confusion. I attribute that to a lack of a proper co-ordinated General Staff. It emphasizes the need of a central control of the departments."

Senator Wadsworth stated, "In Washington we have a General Staff divided into two parts, the War Department General Staff operative with the departments, and the War Plans Division." He asked if the War Plans Division should exercise a certain degree of independence in reaching certain conclusions and that Congress be given access to its plans, instead of their being locked up in a safe that is inviolate? General Pershing said: "Their purpose is to submit plans to the Secretary of War and indirectly to the Congress. I have not studied the operations of the General Staff here and to answer intelligently I would have to make a special study at the War Department. I have seen only a diagram of the various duties of this staff—and words may mean anything. Perhaps if the planning division were brought into contact with Congress and through it with the people it might tend to popularize the Army with the people. To bring about the proper sort of co-ordination—I understand there is objection to that word (and Chairman Wadsworth smilingly suggested "team-work") well, to get proper team-work between the War Department and these two committees there ought to be an exchange of confidences." Senator Wadsworth expressed the thanks of the committees and General Pershing concluded by saying: "I have enjoyed the day very much."

#### SECOND SESSION.

##### Finance Department Again.

When the hearing was resumed on Nov. 1, in the rooms of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, General Pershing reverted to the Finance Section again, stating that there had been some confusion over this matter the previous day. The operations of a Purchase and Finance Department, "for want of a better name," he said, would be a central agency and make the purchases of two or more departments. "What I wish to bring out," he continued, "is that this Purchase and Finance Department would purchase such articles as are bought in common and in which there might be compe-

(Continued on page 306.)



## OUR HOMELESS ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I note that about 1,700 Regular and provisional officers have resigned in about ten months; about fifteen per cent. of the officers authorized for the Regular Army, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts. They are nearly all of the junior grades and are mostly of the mobile Army. These officers had received a considerable amount of training of the kind that rendered them valuable to the Army and to the Government.

A civilian asked me the other day, "What's the matter? Can't this exodus be headed off?" He was a happy looking guy that looked like he had a real permanent station and one kind of a job. So, I wanted to make him feel bad like I did because I was on the move again and he was merely at the depot to meet somebody.

I unloaded him like this: "The Army has contracted mobilities, especially the officers. I belong to the mobile Army, and in my little opinion the mobile Army is too d—mobile. After it mobilized a time or two it got the habit and can't quit it. It's like a well-oiled six-cylinder car that functions perfectly except that the starter is super-sensitive, the wheel lock is lost, and the brake is nervous and doesn't hold very long at any time."

"Well," says my practical cit, "Why don't you run her into a wall somewhere and get out and block up the wheels?"

"Nothing doing there, either; for I forgot to tell you that she reverses automatically, and when she goes anywhere she often meets herself coming back. Besides, I am not running the d— thing."

"Do you expect me to believe all this bull?" says he. "No, of course not," says I. "I don't believe it, myself, officially."

Says he, admiringly: "Anybody who can lie like that ought to get something for it." Says I: "I'll get something for it all right, all right if you ever tell anybody I told you."

"Have a cigar," says he, "and tell me where you are from."

"Thanks for the cigar," says I; "it looks like a good one. I used to smoke Filipinos, but now I smoke a pipe. But I can't tell you where I'm from. It would take too long. I'm from too d— many places and I get a headache when I try to pick out only one of them to call my domicile."

"Say," he says, "have you always been that way?" "No," says I, "I haven't been this way long. They used to say that the travel directed is necessary for the public service, but I guess the public service must have balked on taking the responsibility, for now they say the military service needs the travel in it. I wish it was like it used to be. In those days we used to move from one home to another. Even in the Philippines we had better homes than we have now in these cantonments in our own country. And we took our families over there, too, and got 'em half rates on the railroads to Frisco. Now, these splendid homes in our posts are vacant and actually need occupants to take care of them. And some of them are not far from our cantonments while our married men are helping the rent profiteers by trying to get homes for our families in the vicinity of our stations."

"But," says he, "isn't this traveling awfully expensive? Who pays for it?" "Oh yes," says I, "it comes high, but we must have it, I guess. You taxpayers who stick around home all the time and never go anywhere yourselves have been good enough to pay \$230,000,000 of our transportation bill for this year. The married Army men will put up the rest when they pay transportation for their families. Here comes my train. Good-bye."

"Goodbye," says he, "and good luck. It's too d— had you stopped traveling for the public service."

"Yes," says I, "but it wasn't my fault."

But that last remark of his worried me a lot. Why should a civilian cuss like that? A civilian hasn't anything to cuss about. And was that fellow a civilian? That night I had an awful nightmare when I dreamed that this inquisitive cit was an inspector in disguise going around trying to find out what was the matter with the Army and ready to skin anybody that told him what was the matter. He seemed sympathetic enough, but beware of sympathetic inspectors, for their bites are worse than their barks.

BUSTED DOUGHBOY.

## WEST POINTERS AND OTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The present clamor for a modification of the West Point system is likely to result disastrously. Why not let "good enough" alone? West Point officers have a soldierly dash and military bearing which no other officers have, and which is a very desirable and important attribute of a military officer. The only fault in a young West Pointer, speaking generally, is a little conceit which soon rubs off and a lack of the proper respect for an enlisted man. The writer was commissioned from civil life without previous military training, and at first was awkward and lost on the parade ground, but this was overcome by a constant study and imitation of the military bearing and alert manners of young officers from West Point.

Would it not be a desirable feature of any proposed military legislation, regardless whether selective promotion is adopted or not, to incorporate a provision that all officers of the Regular Army automatically rise one grade in rank upon declaration of war. This would relieve the unjust situation which existed after August, 1917, when National Guard officers with field rank, products of political patronage without regard to military fitness, "blew in" on the Army posts and took rank and precedence over Regular Army captains or majors with records of long and efficient service. If Congress wants to draw a true comparison between the efficiency of National Guard and Regular officers, why does it not consult the records of the Service Schools during the war period? The relative percentages of failures are significant and conclusive.

Nearer and nearer rumbles the oncoming thunder of selective promotion. The writer's skeptical attitude toward it is not a case of sour grapes or fear for his personal welfare, as he was promoted through three commissioned grades during the war. However, he desires to cite two of many similar examples of what took place under the hit and miss promotion which existed during the war. A certain Reserve officer with only a mediocre record in civil life, and who is still in the Service, has left a trail of discord and hard feelings in all his undertakings, brought about by his inefficiency and ill-mannered personality. He now ranks experienced and efficient emergency colonels who have been demoted to their Regular Army grades of major or captain. The second

case is that of a provisional captain who was about to fail a course in one of the Service Schools during the war, but who was saved by assignment to a new command. After a short time he was promoted to a major, while his former classmates who finished the course successfully were still captains. Is there any wonder at the large opposition to selective promotion which exists among the commissioned officers of the Army?

PLEAS B. SQUARE.

## SELECTION AND EFFICIENCY RATINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have always looked upon promotion by selection with considerable misgiving. But in view of the determination of the higher authorities to install it, it is essential that all officers get behind the proposition in order to eliminate objectionable features and make legislation satisfactory to all. If selection does come, I would have no objection if some scheme as outlined below were adopted.

However, selection should only be adopted after a certain period, say three years, during which time all officers should be marked on the same basis. We have no satisfactory means at present by which selection can be made without the gravest injustice. The efficiency forms as used previous to the present war were satisfactory to a certain extent. However, they are not conclusive, and leave room for injustice. The qualification card now in use leaves entirely too much to the judgment of one man. No two men can possibly mark the same man alike by following the rules as laid down. Most officers with whom I have talked consider the present rating and qualification card a joke. In general, there is too much luck attached to the present system. If a man is liked and gets along without making himself conspicuous, he will receive a high mark. If he is not liked, and has no chance to display his ability, he is out of luck. The system of promotion during the war has created an intense feeling of dissatisfaction that will not be readily overcome.

My plan is as follows: Start a new system of rating officers—a compromise between the two former methods, having first thoroughly educated those responsible along uniform lines. Officers should be rated every three months by at least two, preferably three, officers—their seniors in grade. The board should not have access to any previous records of the junior. If the officer has done anything exceptional, or has committed a grave fault, this fact should be clearly shown. The board should have observed the junior for at least two months. If an officer changes station he should be rated up to the time of his departure, and the rating forwarded to his new c.o., to be held unopened until after the regular quarterly rating. The average of the two should then be forwarded. The officer rated should always receive a copy of the proceedings, to enable him to correct his deficiencies. Where an officer has been given a low rating, and if he is not performing the regular duties of his rank and corps, he should be shifted to other duties.

At the end of three years every officer should have received twelve ratings by twelve boards. If he is an exceptional officer his average will be above the general average of all officers of his grade. If he is inefficient his average will be considerably below the general average. It will then be possible to start promotion by elimination and selection. It is assumed that no officer should be promoted until he has served three years as a second lieutenant, four years as first lieutenant, five years as captain, six years as major and seven years as lieutenant colonel.

A promotion board should now be appointed by the Secretary of War. Promotion is based solely on the marks obtained before the local boards. The promotion board shall have no discretion in the matter—the average mark obtained by the officer before the local boards will be the determining factor. The promotion board shall meet once a year to determine which officers shall be promoted and which shall be eliminated. There will be a certain block of promotions to be made. For captain, first and second lieutenants the promotion board shall have access only to those records of the officer which have been made during his incumbency of the present grade. This will enable any officer who has improved himself to be unembarrassed by mediocre or average work while in a lower grade.

Those officers whose work is, say, ten per cent. below the average will be eliminated; those whose work is ten per cent. above the average will be selected. Where there are an insufficient number of exceptional officers to fill the vacancies, promotion will be made by seniority of the average officers. Officers eliminated will be discharged as follows: Second lieutenant, with \$500; first lieutenant, with one year's pay; captain, retired on one-third pay.

For promotion and elimination in the higher grades the records obtained in the lower grades will be averaged with those obtained in the present grade. Selection should be based on a high average as above, and elimination on a low average. Majors eliminated shall be retired on one-half pay; lieutenant colonels on two-thirds pay, and colonels on three-fourths pay. In case any officer is passed over by two years' normal promotion, then he should be eliminated as above.

The results of such a system would be felt immediately. All officers would be on the same footing at the start of the race and after each promotion.

JONES.

## A DEFENSE OF THE SUMMARY COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In his attack on the summary court, appearing in your issue of Oct. 18, "Sergeant Major Justice" made several criticisms which are glaringly out of place. He says the questions of the summary court officer are, as a rule, only such as to establish guilt. Such is distinctly not the case, for the summary court officer understands that he is, in fact, the counsel for the defense. He has no desire to cover up any of the facts and is required to explain to the accused all his rights and to give him full opportunity to question the witnesses.

Enlisted men fear trial by summary court not because they will not get justice; the reason for their choosing company punishment is that conviction by a court-martial goes down in the man's service record, whereas company punishment only appears on his delinquency record and is not ordinarily used in determining character on discharge or transfer. It may be remarked that invariably a company commander, before he deals out any company punishment, has established the guilt of the accused beyond a doubt. Otherwise he will drop the matter or prefer charges and leave it to the more impartial judgment of a summary court to clear up the doubt.

Trial by summary court is an open session. There is

no objection to the entire post attending. That this is not customary is probably due, in some measure, to the confidence felt by all concerned that the summary court will invoke the presence of blind justice.

But now for the crowning argument—that the accused gets more justice in a magistrate's court than in a summary court-martial because the charges are preferred by a policeman in the former case and by an Army officer, friendly with the presiding official, in the latter. I believe that most enlisted men have enough respect for their officers to feel that they are big enough not to fear hurting their brother officers' feelings by acquitting men against whom those brother officers have preferred charges. Social planes have no weight among Army officers when it comes to meting out justice.

CAPTAIN, COAST ARTILLERY.

## AN OFFICER'S EXPENDITURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The relation of an officer's expenses to his income suggested to me the idea of computing the exact relation in percentages in my own case. The results are interesting, taken from personal accounts for the first nine months of 1919. During this time I had a change of station; but as I have had to settle sixteen homes in the past twenty-six years, this may be considered normal. My family consists of seven persons. As a basis of comparison I assume that 100 represents the total of all sums paid to me by Uncle Sam, for pay, quarters, heat, light, mileage, etc. My expenditures were distributed as follows:

|                                   | Percent |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Rent                              | 15.7    |
| House equipment                   | 14.4    |
| Servants' wages                   | 10.4    |
| Food                              | 40.1    |
| Laundry                           | 7.4     |
| Clothing                          | 18.8    |
| Cars, freight, etc.               | 24.5    |
| Medical expenses                  | 1.6     |
| Theater, concerts, athletic games | 1.1     |
| School                            | 3.3     |
| Taxes                             | 5.2     |
| Heat and light                    | 3.2     |
| Postage, telephone, express       | 1.6     |
| Insurance                         | 7.4     |
| Miscellaneous                     | 5.2     |
| Gifts, charity, church            | 8.7     |
| Total                             | 163.9   |

In other words, my expenditures exceeded my pay and allowances by 63.9 per cent. Maybe you think this was due to extravagance; but I live in a house too small for my family and in an old, shabby neighborhood; my wife, who has always heretofore had a proper retinue of servants, now prepares two meals each day, and did prepare three until we managed to secure a woman to get dinner, at a wage greater than my father paid for three good servants on the job all the time; we cannot dress according to our station in life; we cannot indulge in pleasures; and we cannot help others as we ought.

ENGINEER.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS OF STATE TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read the opinion as to the "Constitutional Limits of State Troops" given by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, as published on page 201 of your issue of Oct. 18. As a lawyer, I would like to respectfully call your attention to the fact that the case of *Johnson vs. Sayre*, 158 U.S., page 114, quoted by the J.A.G., in his opinion, does not bear out his contention. After quoting the sections of the Constitution which the Judge Advocate General quotes in his opinion the court said:

"Congress is thus expressly vested with the power to make rules for the government of the whole Regular Army and Navy at all times; and to provide for governing such part only of the Militia of the several states, as, having been called forth to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, or to repel invasions, is employed in the service of the United States."

This is my understanding of the authority of Congress based upon reading the reports of a number of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States and I have found nothing to the contrary. The state Militia regiments are what the men who drew up the Constitution called "select militia" and not "troops." When the word "troops" is used in the Constitution it refers to professional soldiers, men whose principal business is serving as soldiers and not militia, and the use of the word "troops" in the National Defense Act in referring to militia regiments is unconstitutional and beyond the power of Congress.

Buffalo, N.Y.

FRANK S. SIDWAY.

## WHY NOT A CHIEF OF INFANTRY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following is worthy of careful consideration: Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his final dispatch on "Features of the War," wrote:

"A remarkable feature of the present war has been the number and variety of mechanical contrivances to which it has given birth or has brought to a higher state of perfection. Besides the great increase in mobility made possible by the development of motor transport, heavy artillery, trench mortars, machine guns, airplanes, tanks, gas and barbed wire have in their several spheres of action played very prominent parts in operations, and as a whole have given a greater driving power to war."

"It should never be forgotten, however, that weapons of this character are incapable of effective independent action. They do not in themselves possess the power to obtain a decision, their real function being to assist the Infantry to get to grips with their opponents. Immense as the influence of mechanical devices may be, they cannot by themselves decide a campaign. Their true role is that of assisting the infantrymen, which they have done in a most admirable manner. They can not replace him. Only by the rifle and bayonet of the infantryman can the decisive victory be won."

(War Dept. Doc., No. 952, Office of The Adj. Gen., Washington.)

Of the auxiliary branches mentioned by Marshal Haig above—the motor transport has a chief; the heavy artillery has a chief; the airplanes have a chief; the tanks have a chief; gas has a chief.

The Infantry needs a chief; is there any reason why it should not have one?

COMMON SENSE.



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REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS.

Army Officers Present Study of the Plan.

The report of a board of officers convened to report upon the New (S. 2693) and Curry (H.R. 7925) bills which propose the creation of an executive Department of Aeronautics is made public this week through the Office of the Chief of Staff and was transmitted to Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by Secretary Baker on Nov. 5, who it is stated disagreed with the board's principal recommendations. The members of the board were: Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of Air Service, president; Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery; Major Gen. William G. Haan, Chief of Training Section, Gen. Staff; and Major Gen. William J. Snow (recorder), Chief of Field Artillery. The first meeting was held in Washington on Aug. 12, 1919, and thereafter meetings were held at frequent intervals. The board examined many individual reports, reports of boards, commissions, and other documents, examined a number of witnesses orally and, in answer to its inquiries, received telegraphic reports giving opinions of important division, corps and Army commanders who actually took part in combat using aircraft as a part of their commands. Letters from military aviators advocating a separate department were sent to the board by order of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Air Service, U.S.A., who is an advocate of a separate Aeronautical Department co-ordinate with the Army and Navy.

The fundamental facts in connection with aviation as stated by the report are: That in future aeronautics will play an increasingly important part in war the magnitude of which will largely depend on the capacity of a nation to produce aircraft and personnel; that on account of the cost no nation can in time of peace maintain military air fleets even approximating in size to such as will be necessary in time of war and that the nation which is prepared so that it can first produce, equip and maintain a superior air force will have an undoubted advantage; that at the present time commercial aeronautics is not a paying business and the only way it can be developed is by Congress making appropriations for the purpose of developing the business; that the Government itself should not undertake the production of aircraft since such action could only be justified to counteract trade combinations against it; and that Federal agencies should be provided for the adequate control of various matters connected with aeronautics, both commercial and military, such as provision for meteorological data, regulation of air traffic, licensing of pilots and standardization of signals and maps.

It is also stated that it is desirable that a single governmental agency be responsible for the procurement of all aircraft used in the Government service and that a single governmental agency should be established for the purpose of development work. Such appropriations as Congress may make for aircraft for the various civil departments using them, the report states, "will serve to aid the aircraft industry but cannot produce far-reaching results."

Lines of Investigation.

Three different lines of investigation were made by the board, the first being an inquiry as to the methods to be used, in case large Congressional appropriations were made for the purpose of assisting commercial aeronautics, whereby this purpose is to be accomplished. On the assumption that the Government would obligate itself to appropriate \$300,000,000 a year for ten years the report states that allotments would have to be made from these appropriations for the establishment of commercial air routes, which brings up the question if they would be used by commercial interests to the extent to develop an adequate aircraft industry such as is sought, namely one that would meet the production needs of war. If this was not done then the offering of direct subsidies to any corporation or firm for the maintenance and service of an airplane and its pilot is suggested, such as is now done by the French government. It is stated that in Great Britain the means so far employed to developing aviation are restricted to establishing and improving aerial routes, "but the present indications give no assurance that the desired results will be attained thereby." The report brings the discussion of this matter of Congressional appropriations for the encouragement of aviation to a close with this statement:

"The present reported feverish activity for the development of 'commercial aeronautics' of certain nations already saddled with enormous debts, under the guise of developing a new and highly lauded system of transportation, is, as a matter of fact, nothing more than a new race for supremacy in armaments. The hope is expressed in the proposed treaties growing out of the World War that excessive armaments might be limited and thereby lessen the already great burden of taxation. It is not the intention of this board to deny the wisdom of a policy which will place this nation in the front rank with regard to commercial aeronautics or a proper state of defense. It is thought, however, that this question should be stripped entirely of its camouflage and that the nation at large should be apprised of the real situation and the terms upon which it is to enter this contest."

The second problem considered by the report is as to whether a separate Department of Aeronautics is necessary to build up commercial aeronautics and control all questions relating thereto. The board is of the opinion that such an agency is only necessary in case large appropriations are made by Congress extending over a period of say not less than ten years. In that case this agency should have control of procurement of all Government aircraft and aircraft material, the development work common to all types of aircraft and many or all of the subsidiary activities of aeronautics. If no such large appropriations are made the board recommends the appointment of an Aeronautical Commission created by the President under specific provisions of law, the head to be a civilian and each department of the Government using aircraft represented on this commission by one member, with one other civilian member representing in general the producing industries.

Urges Military Control of Air Service.

Third and most important of these questions, from the Service viewpoint, is: If a separate aeronautical department or agency be established, should it include the aeronautical service of the Army and Navy? The report begins its answer to this question by a statement of certain fundamental military considerations. Among these are the fact that military forces cannot be efficiently trained nor can they operate efficiently without an air force; that "an air force acting independently cannot win a war against a civilized nation nor by itself accomplish a decision against forces on the ground"; and that an air force must be an integral part of the

command "in fact, and not a temporary attachment thereto." The corollary to the above is that "whatever may be the decision as to a separate Aeronautical Department, the military air force must remain under the complete control of the Army and form an integral part thereof both in peace and in war." The board is of the opinion that these conclusions apply to the Navy "in practically all respects."

The report continues: "Generally speaking, military men of all armies who have had the widest experience in the study of problems of national defense and who during the World War were responsible for the successful conduct of large military operations, combining all means of combat, including aeronautics, are practically unanimous in the opinion that military aeronautics is in all respects a part of the Army and that to transfer it to a department independent of the Army would seriously effect the efficiency of the nation's combined forces as a fighting machine. Opposed to these views will be found the opinions of a certain number of military aviators. These adverse opinions have been given the most careful consideration. They carry on their face, however, limitations of vision regarding the great problems of the combination of all arms to accomplish decisive results. As technical experts in technical matters their views should be decisive; but even in the broader problems of commercial aeronautics itself, it is to be observed that the aviator does not determine general policy—business managers, financiers, and executives who have studied the general powers and limitations of aircraft are the men who determine upon and carry out the broader questions of policy."

It then quotes Sir Douglas Haig and General Ludendorff as being in favor of the general proposition that aircraft must be used in combination with other combat services and also summarizes the conclusions arrived at by a board of officers appointed by General Pershing, of which Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman was president, the use of airplanes in combat against ground troops being specially mentioned as "susceptible of greater development." The present board agrees that air fighting will develop to a marked extent in future wars, but "it is safe to assume that air forces will not be developed for war purposes to such an extent as to largely supplant ground and water forces, until such proportion of the people become airfaring people as now are known as seafaring peoples. In other words, aerial activity must bear much the same relation to the commercial life of the nation as at present seafaring activities bear to public trade and commerce."

The Question of Command.

The question of command is next discussed, the report stating that under the present knowledge of warfare, air tactics, strategy and the employment of aviation must be governed by the well established principles of military art. Superior officers must be so thoroughly well grounded in the fundamentals of war "that this important auxiliary will be always used in pursuance of the paramount object." The report then quotes Capt. H. C. Mustin, U.S.N., in his report to the Secretary of the Navy as a member of the American Aviation Mission, that in both France and Italy it is believed that the scope of the Air Ministry should not include control of military and naval aviation personnel and operations and that the army and navy should carry on its own experimental work, the British navy holding similar views. The board then discusses the establishment of an Independent Air Force controlled by the British Air Ministry and cites this as a weakness since "any independent air force not completely controlled by the commander-in-chief in charge of operations and acting without instructions from him violates the well known fundamental principle so forcibly exemplified during the World War that 'unity of command is essential to the success of military operations.' . . . As a matter of fact in the last analysis it was found that the so-called independent air force of Great Britain really was no longer independent. The chief of that force was placed under the orders of the commander-in-chief of the Allied armies. It was realized that acting independently he could accomplish practically nothing for the success of the campaign." As for the one place where the activities of the military and naval services come together, at the coast line, the lack of co-ordination is now being rectified.

Under the question of organization of a military air force the report states that "there is no doubt that one of the sources, perhaps the most active source, of agitation for a separate Department of Aeronautics is the Air Service of the Army," the important reasons for which appear to be a relief that it is desirable and essential to create a force for fighting purposes independent of either the Army or Navy, that no future exists for the personnel of the Air Service as long as it remains part of the Army, that a military air force suitable to our position in the world will not be developed under the Army. As to the first contention the report states a majority opinion is against it. As to the second, "this board is convinced that permanency of commission in the Air Service should be the same in all grades where it is practicable as is the case in other combat branches of the Army. . . . Only a careful study, in which the best talent of the Air Service is utilized, can determine the maximum number of grades in which commissions should be permanent. It is not believed that the instructions to the present board require such a study, but it is thought proper that the necessity therefor should be suggested. As to the adequate development of the Air Service, it is thought that the pessimism now existing would in large measure disappear if provision were made for permanency in commission in that service, a suitable organization provided, and provision made for details from the Air Service the same as from the other branches of the Army, and especially details to the General Staff and to the Service Schools."

Recommendation of Board.

As a result of its deliberations and conclusions, the board submits the following recommendations:

"(a) That the Army and Navy retain as integral and essential elements of their organizations and operating, respectively, under their complete control all military and naval air forces that may be provided by Congress."

"(b) That further study be given the question of the details of organization of the air force for the Army, bearing in mind the fact that a military air force is an essential combatant branch of the Service and should, in so far as may be practicable, be placed on an equal footing with the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery; and that in seeking the proper solution to this problem the personnel of the existing air service should be given full opportunity for an expression of their views and an adequate voice in the final determination."

"(c) That Congress be requested to decide whether it desires: (1) To make large annual appropriations guaranteed over a period of say not less than ten years

for the stimulation of commercial aeronautics. (2) To make appropriations which are to be devoted mainly to the improvement of the public service departments such as the Post Office Department or military and naval services."

"(d) If the policy indicated under (c)-(1) be adopted, an executive department of aeronautics is recommended as outlined in this report."

"(e) If the policy indicated under (c)-(2) be adopted, a commission should be provided with personnel, powers, and duties as outlined in this report."

ARMY AND NAVY AIRCRAFT POLICY.

The Secretary of War directs that upon the recommendation of Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautics, the following policy concerning the use of aircraft by the Army and Navy has been approved by the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, and is published for information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Aircraft operated in conjunction with either military or naval forces shall be military or naval aircraft, respectively, and under the command of the respective military or naval commanders.

2. Both the Army and Navy shall confine the use of their aircraft to activities clearly connected with strictly military or naval functions as such are defined by existing laws and agreements.

3. To prevent duplication, and secure co-ordination, plans of new projects for the construction of aircraft, for experimental stations, for coastal operating stations, or for extensive additions thereto shall be submitted to the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautics for recommendations.

4. In the interests of economy, heavier-than-air craft shall be used instead of lighter-than-air craft whenever the former can perform satisfactorily the required work.

5. Whenever possible, training and other facilities of either Service shall be made available for, and used by, the other.

6. Each Service before entering the market shall attempt to secure aircraft of the type desired from or through the other Service.

7. As soon as any experimentation is inaugurated, all information pertaining thereto shall be exchanged between the Army and Navy Air Services.

8. All estimates for the Army and the Navy programs shall be presented to the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautics for review and recommendation before submission to Congress.

9. Functions of aircraft. (a) Army: For offensive and defensive work in the field in conjunction with the various arms of the Service. For general purpose of fire-control and fire-control information in connection with the coast defense. (b) Navy: For use from coastal stations for convoy, reconnaissance and patrol. For use from war vessels, bases and carriers for reconnaissance and spotting, and for offensive operation against enemy vessels and naval bases.

MARKSMANSHIP PAY IN THE ARMY.

Prior to July 24, 1916, it was provided in Army Regulations that enlisted men qualifying in marksmanship should receive additional pay of \$5 per month for qualifying as expert, \$3 as sharpshooters or \$2 as marksman, from date of qualification to end of enlistment in which they qualified, provided that during that time they did not attain a higher classification and that they continued to be members of an organization armed with the rifle in which qualification is authorized, or were transferred for convenience of the Government to some organization not so armed. This qualification pay furthermore, would continue for one year longer if the soldier re-enlisted, within three months of discharge, in an organization armed with the rifle.

On July 24, 1916, Changes 43, A.R., was issued. In this it was ordered that hereafter qualification pay should continue "from date of qualification until the next opportunity to requalify or for one year if no opportunity for requalification is presented within that year, provided that during that time he does not attain a higher qualification, and that he continues to be a member of an organization armed with the rifle, in which qualification is authorized, or re-enlists in such organization within three months from date of discharge therefrom."

Note the word "hereafter" in Change 43 quoted above. The Judge Advocate General ruled that Change 43 did not affect men who were serving in an enlistment begun prior to the date (July 24, 1916) of Change 43. On inquiry at the War Department as to whether this opinion had been overruled, and as to "what is the status of such men at present, whether held for service on their seven-year contract, or discharged therefrom for purpose of re-enlistment under the Act of Feb. 28, 1919, we are favored with the following from the Office of the Director of Finance, Col. Kenzie W. Walker, Field Art., Asst. D. of F.:

"It has been held by the Judge Advocate General that a soldier qualified in marksmanship prior to July 24, 1916, unless he shall have been given an actual opportunity to requalify subsequent to that date, is, under the provisions of Par. 1345, Army Regulations, in force on the date of his qualification (that is before this paragraph was amended by C.A.R. No. 43), entitled to marksmanship pay to the end of the enlistment in which he was then serving, provided that he continues to be a member of an organization armed with the rifle in which qualification is authorized, and for one year upon re-enlistment in such organization."

"In the event a soldier so qualified, should remain with the colors during the full period of a seven-year enlistment, he is entitled to marksmanship pay to the end of such enlistment and for one year upon re-enlistment in such organization as referred to above. This opinion has not been overruled."

RE-ENLISTMENT OF MARRIED MEN DISCOURAGED.

Discouragement of re-enlistment of married men is directed in an order issued by the War Department directing that the last sentence of Paragraph 2, Circular 113, W.D., 1919, be construed as follows: "This, however, will not apply to men now in the Army who were enlisted for their current enlistment prior to April 2, 1917." The department states that as the intent of this circular is to prohibit re-enlistment where family allowances would be necessitated, it is not the desire to construe the circular more liberally and that each individual inquiry be replied to in accordance with the above interpretation.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., an officer of distinguished service, was retired from active service Oct. 31, 1919, upon his own application after more than forty-six years' service. During the World War he was awarded the D.S.M. for his service on the National Research Council during that period. General Black was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 8, 1853, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. at the head of his class in 1877. General Black was appointed Chief of Engineers of the Army March 7, 1916, and is recognized as one of the ablest engineer officers of the Army. He has taken part in a vast amount of engineering work, and during the war with Spain he served at Tampa and in the Porto Rican campaigns. He was in command of the first landing party of the United States troops in Porto Rico. He was head of the board for removal of the wreck of the U.S.S. Maine from Havana harbor. Among other numerous duties he was assistant instructor of practical military engineering at West Point from Aug. 28, 1882, to Jan. 6, 1886, and was in charge of the post schools for enlisted men and enlisted men's children. He at that time introduced into the system of Army instruction for enlisted men instruction in manual trades and in first aid to the injured. He was appointed lieutenant colonel and chief engineer of Volunteers in the war with Spain, in 1898, and was honorably discharged from that service June 13, 1899. From Jan. 2, 1899, to May 1, 1900, he was the chief engineer officer, Department of Havana, on the staff of Major General Ludlow, and as chief engineer, Division of Cuba, and Supervisor of Public Work, Cuba, May 1, 1900, to April 23, 1901. He was in command of the U.S. Engineering School. He was on duty in Panama under the Isthmian Canal Commission from April, 1903, to July, 1904, and was in charge of river and harbor improvements and construction of fortifications, Maine District. He went back to Cuba in October, 1906, and remained there until 1909, as adviser in the Department of Public Works. Colonel Black was made chief engineer officer of the Departments of the East and Gulf, Feb. 18, 1909. He has been stationed in New York and has had charge of the 1st New York District works of river and harbor improvements. He was a member of the Board of Engineers, member of the New York Harbor Line Board, member of the Board for the Examination of Engineer Officers for Promotion, and the senior member of the board for the preparation of a project for an intracoastal waterway between Boston, Mass., and Beaufort, N.C. In February, 1918, he accompanied the Secretary of War to France, returning in April the same year. His address is 2324 California street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Col. Francis V. Abbot, C.E., was on Oct. 31 detailed temporarily as Acting Chief of Engineers.

Col. William L. Kenly, Field Art., U.S.A., who was placed on the retired list of the Army on Oct. 30, 1919, at his own request, after thirty-four years of service, and who was Director of Air Service during the World War, has a distinguished record of service, and the active list loses an exceptionally valuable officer. In recognition of his services overseas, decorations were conferred upon him by both the British and French governments. From the former, by order of King George, he received the rank of Commander of the Order of the Bath. He was also recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal of the U.S. Army, but at last accounts it had not yet been awarded him. During the World War he held the rank of brigadier general, and major general in the National Army. Colonel Kenly was born in Maryland, Feb. 18, 1864, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, when he was assigned to the 4th Artillery. He took part among other duties in the campaign in Cuba in 1898, serving with the 5th Army Corps. He was in action at El Caney and Santiago, and was recommended for brevet by the C.O. of the Light Artillery Brigade in Cuba. He served in the campaign in the Philippines in 1899, arriving at Manila in May, 1899, and served in various actions under Generals Lawton and Wheaton, and other officers. Colonel Kenly was in command of a platoon of Field Artillery during the engagement at San Fernando de Pampanga, with the division under General MacArthur, and also at Angeles, his force being reinforced by two Gatling guns, a Hotchkiss gun, and an armored car. He was recommended for brevet by General Lawton for his work in the Zapote fight. He took part in numerous other actions and expeditions, and was later appointed aid to General MacArthur. Among his many other duties he served on the Pacific coast, and was also at Rock Island Arsenal as technical instructor of the new 3-inch B.L.R., and material. He served again in the Philippines, and was also a member of the Land Defense Fortification Board, and was in charge of recruiting in New York city. Colonel Kenly went to France in 1917 as colonel of the 7th Field Artillery. Shortly after his arrival in France he was advanced to brigadier general, and was placed in charge of the Air Service, which then presented one of the most serious problems of organization confronting the American Army. He made a thorough study of aviation conditions in France and England and made a number of flights to familiarize himself with the work of aeronautics. When the division of military aeronautics was created separate and distinct from the Signal Corps, General Kenly was ordered back to the United States from France and placed in charge.

Col. Harry E. Wilkins, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., whose retirement at his own request, after more than thirty-seven years of extensive service, was announced effective Oct. 31, 1919, was born at Geneseo, Ill., April 22, 1861. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1887 as a second lieutenant and was assigned to the 2d Infantry, and went to Omaha for duty. He was successively appointed a first lieutenant and captain of Infantry, and was transferred to the Commissary Department as a captain on the reorganization of the Army on Feb. 2, 1901. He was commissioned a major in the Commissary Department in 1905, lieutenant colonel in the Q.M. Corps in 1910, and a colonel, Q.M. Corps, Regular Army, Sept. 2, 1919. Under his line commission he occupied every post staff position, and when the Spanish-American War broke out was regimental quartermaster of the 2d United States Infantry. He went to Cuba as Q.M. and commissary of General Bates's Independent Brigade. While in Cuba he was appointed a major chief commissary of subsistence of Volunteers, and served as such from Dec. 4, 1898, until April 12, 1899, during part of which time he was assistant to the depot commissary in New York city. He was depot commissary at Camp Meade, Pa., in 1899, and joined the 10th Infantry as captain at Fort Crook, Neb., was in command of Fort Robinson, Neb., July 4, 1900, until March 4, 1901. He sailed to the Philippines in March, 1901, and served as assistant to the chief commissary, Philippine Division. He was assistant to the commissary general upon his

return from the Philippine Islands in April, 1903, until May 1, 1904. He was assistant to the depot commissary of Chicago, Ill., and was chief commissary of the Army of Cuban Pacification under Generals Funston, Bell, Wirt and Barry from September, 1904, to March, 1906. Colonel Wilkins was depot commissary at Chicago, and afterwards depot Q.M. He was on detached service as chief commissary of the Provisional Division, San Antonio, Texas, from March until August, 1911, and as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, from Feb. 26, 1913, until March 7, 1915. While with the 2d Division he was chief Q.M. of the Vera Cruz expedition under General Funston from May 10, 1915, until Nov. 26, 1915. He was on duty in the Southern Department until May 18, 1917, when he was ordered to duty with the A.E.F. in France, as assistant to the chief Q.M. of that expedition until July 10, 1918. While on this duty he was chief purchasing officer for the Q.M. Corps from Sept. 1, 1917, to June 7, 1918. Upon his return from France he was, on Sept. 19, 1918, appointed depot Q.M. at New York city. He was later zone supply officer, Chicago, and was on duty in that city when retired. During the World War he was commissioned a colonel, Quartermaster Corps, of the National Army March 15, 1918, was appointed brigadier general of the U.S.A. to Oct. 1, 1918, which commission he held until he was reduced to his Regular Army rank of lieutenant colonel, on June 1, 1919. He was reappointed colonel, Q.M. Corps, U.S. Army, June 18, 1919, which commission was vacated upon his having been appointed colonel, Q.M. Corps, Regular Army, effective Sept. 2, 1919. In addition to the campaign and service medals covering above service, he has the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Honor.

Lieut. Col. Edward F. Geddings, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was placed on the retired list Nov. 1 for disability incident to the service. He was born in South Carolina, June 22, 1868, and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon Oct. 9, 1900.

Lieut. Col. William E. Vose, Med. Corps, was retired from active service Oct. 30, 1919, for disability incident to the service. He was born in Mississippi March 11, 1877, and entered the Regular Army as an assistant surgeon March 6, 1901. He holds the degree of M.D., University of Virginia, 1899. He was last on duty at Chicago.

Capt. James P. Cole, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Oct. 30, 1919, on account of disability incident thereto. He was born in Texas Nov. 10, 1889, and entered the Regular Army from civil life March 25, 1913.

First Lieut. Philip H. Middleditch, Coast Art., U.S.A., who was retired on Oct. 30, 1919, for disability incident to the service, first entered the Army Aug. 15, 1917, as a second lieutenant in the O.R.C. He became a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery of the Regular Army in October, 1917.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Col. James H. Jones, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1868, and a former colonel of the 12th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., died at his residence at Lakeland, Fla., Oct. 29, 1919, aged seventy-three years. Colonel Jones while in the military service was known as a true representative of the "officer and gentleman," and was a conscientious and capable soldier. He was born in New York, the son of the late James I. Jones and Elizabeth Schermerhorn Jones, and was appointed to the U.S.M.A. as a cadet Sept. 1, 1864. He was graduated in June, 1868, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 4th Cavalry. The first service of Colonel Jones was on frontier duty in Texas. Among other duties he also served as aide-de-camp to Major General McDowell, was on duty at the Headquarters Department of the East, and took part in the Yellowstone Expedition in 1873. He resigned from the Army Sept. 29, 1874, and was elected major in the 12th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., then under Col. S. V. R. Cruger, in 1878. He proved a very popular and efficient officer, and was subsequently elected lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 12th, and was in command of the organization when it left its old armory at 45th street and Broadway, New York city, for its new armory at 62d street and Columbus avenue, the first of the modern armories built and owned by the city of New York. He resigned from the 12th in 1888, much to the regret of the entire organization. He was unmarried and carried on a beautiful farm on scientific principles. He was also a very wealthy man.

Col. James D. Bell, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, to which office he was elected in September, 1919, died at his home, 91 Rugby road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, New York city, on Nov. 1. Death was due to arterio-sclerosis. Colonel Bell, who was seventy-five years of age, was born in New York city. He enlisted in the Union Army when sixteen years of age, was twice wounded and was for a time a prisoner of war at Salisbury, N.C. The funeral took place on Nov. 3. Interment was in Brooklyn. Colonel Bell succeeded as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by Daniel L. Hall, of Columbus, Ohio, senior vice commander-in-chief.

The death of Col. Stephen Miller Foote, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding the coast defenses of Boston, occurred at the post hospital at Fort Banks, on the evening of Oct. 30, 1919, at about nine o'clock. "This announcement," writes an officer, "will be received with deepest regret and great sorrow by all those who have been fortunate enough to have served under Colonel Foote's command during his long military career. By his superiors in the Service, and his friends in civil life, the news of his death will be greatly deplored. Colonel Foote's service in these coast defenses has extended over a period of only six months, but it has been sufficient to endear him to all members of the command. The sympathy of all is extended to Colonel Foote's bereaved family." A brief summary of Colonel Foote's biography and service follows: Born at La Salle, Mich., on Feb. 19, 1859. When he was about fourteen years old, his family moved to Vermont and he was appointed to the U.S.M.A. from that state, July 1, 1880. He graduated from there as a second lieutenant, 4th Artillery, on June 15, 1884, and was promoted first lieutenant on June 17, 1889, after graduating from the Artillery School in the class of 1888. During the Spanish War he served as a major, 3d U.S. Engineers, from Nov. 3, 1898, until May 17, 1899, in the meantime having received his permanent commission as captain of Artillery on March 2, 1899. On Feb. 24, 1906, he was promoted to major, Artillery Corps, and on March 10, 1909, to lieutenant colonel, C.A.C. He reached the rank of colonel, C.A.C., Oct. 5, 1912. At the outbreak of the war with Germany, he was in command of the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay and the Coast Artillery School at

Fort Monroe, where he later commanded the first training camp for Reserve officers of Coast Artillery. He was assigned as brigadier general in the National Army, to the 163d Field Artillery Brigade, which he commanded from its organization in August, 1917, during its service in France until its demobilization in February, 1919. He was awarded gold medal of Military Service Institution in 1897 for best essay on raising, organizing and training volunteers. He was the first advocate of summer training camps for college men, having written an article on that subject for the Military Service Institution in 1911.

Lieut. Col. Duncan Elliot, U.S.A., retired, a native of New York city and commandant at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., committed suicide by shooting on Nov. 2, 1919, according to press report. It is believed that he had become mentally unbalanced, and he had been in ill health for some time. Colonel Elliot was born in New York, Oct. 1, 1868, and was retired on July 5, 1917, for disability incident to the service. He served in Philippine campaigns as a first lieutenant in the 26th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, 1899-1901, to which rank he was appointed July 5, 1899. He entered the Regular service as a first lieutenant, 8th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901. He is a graduate of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery. He was commissioned temporarily as lieutenant colonel during the World War and his permanent rank was that of captain. He was unmarried.

Lieut. Comdr. Alfred A. McKethan, U.S.N., retired, died at Fayetteville, N.C., his birthplace, on Oct. 26, 1919. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1889 and was graduated May 31, 1893, being appointed an ensign in July, 1895. He served on the U.S.S. New York, Terror, Alliance, Essex, Saturn and Solace. He was promoted to lieutenant (j.g.) in November, 1899, and was detached to the Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif. He was transferred to the retired list in September, 1902, for disability incident to the service. Ordered to active duty at the Naval Academy in April, 1917, he was promoted to lieutenant commander on the retired list on July 1, 1918, and detached on Oct. 14.

The funeral services for Major William F. Daughton, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who was killed in an automobile accident in the Avenue des Champs-Elysees, Paris, France, Oct. 11, 1919, were held in the chapel of the American Hospital, Neuilly-sur-Seine. Lieut. F. J. Mitchell, U.S.A., chaplain for the headquarters troops of the District of Paris, read the service and a volunteer chorus of British girls, employed at the Elysee Palace Hotel, sang. The coffin was carried to the hearse by six non-commissioned officers on duty at the Elysee Palace Hotel, brother Masons. The honorary pall bearers were Major C. R. Insley, Major George C. Brigham, Major M. T. Legg, Major O. E. Beezley, Major Charles F. Eddy and Major Carl Halla, all of the Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor and Brig. Gen. Charles R. Krauthoff, Q.M.C., were present at the services at the hospital. The interment took place in the American cemetery at Suresnes, where a Masonic service was held. Among those present were Cols. A. W. Yates, Harrison Hall, James Canby, Lieut. Cols. T. J. McGrath and A. L. Littell, Majors S. E. J. Heller, C. L. Gilbert and E. A. Sturgis, U.S.A. The service was read by Judge Lurton R. Ginn. The French Mission to the American Army was represented by Captain Le Roch, Captain Pasquet and Lieutenant de Laruelle. Mrs. A. W. Yates, Mrs. James Cranby and Mrs. Woods, wives of officers associated with Major Daughton in his work, made the floral arrangements.

Capt. John W. Loveland, jr., late Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., died at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 29, 1919, of pneumonia, after a short illness. Funeral services were held in Englewood, N.J., Sunday, Nov. 2. He was born in New York, June 21, 1891, and was appointed a second lieutenant of Field Artillery, O.R.C., Aug. 15, 1917. He entered the Regular service as a second lieutenant of Coast Artillery Oct. 26, 1917. He resigned from the Army a short time ago.

Theresa Drexel Boone, infant daughter of Major and Mrs. Abbott Boone, U.S.A., died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., on Oct. 31, 1919.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Rowland Osborn, U.S.A., retired, passed away at San Antonio, Texas, on the morning of Oct. 13, 1919. He was one of the old-time soldiers of the U.S. Army and one of the original post quartermaster sergeants of the Army. Sergeant Osborn enlisted in Troop A of the 8th Cavalry on Oct. 11, 1878, and in his first enlistment was appointed first sergeant of that troop. On March 20, 1885, he was appointed post quartermaster sergeant and held that rank continuously until his retirement on Oct. 24, 1908. He was one of the first appointees under the law establishing the grade of post quartermaster sergeant. Every one of his discharges gave him the highest character. "Sergeant Osborn," writes one who knew him well for close on twenty years, "was a man of the very highest integrity, faithful and honest to the extreme in the discharge of his duties. He was one of the most experienced and competent quartermaster sergeants in the Army and to know him was an honor. After his retirement he accepted a position as superintendent of the National Cemetery, but that work was not congenial to him and he resigned therefrom. For the past several years he has been in the Civil Service and on duty in the Quartermaster Department at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was universally loved and respected by all his friends. He was buried in the National Cemetery at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 15, in the presence of many of his former comrades and friends. He left behind him a widow, a daughter and four sons, all living in San Antonio, Texas."

Edgar Stanton Maclay, who was employed for some years by the Navy Department in gathering material from its official records and writing a history of the United States, died at Washington, D.C., on Nov. 2, while at work on an additional volume to the set already written. Mr. Maclay was born at Foo Chow, China, in 1863, and was the son of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, a Methodist minister. The first two volumes of his work were adopted as text books by the U.S. Naval Academy, but the third was barred by order of President Roosevelt, who dismissed him from his position as special clerk in the New York Navy Yard, which he held by civil service appointment, the President objecting to Mr. Maclay's uncompromising reference to the conduct of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., at the battle of Santiago in the Spanish-American War. In addition to his naval history Mr. Maclay wrote a "History of American Privateers" and "Reminiscences of the Old Navy."

Laurence Furey, youngest child of Bartley G. and Margaret H. Furey, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., died on Oct. 31, 1919, at Lorain, Ohio, in his eleventh year. Besides his parents, two sisters, Mrs. Mary K. Furey, R.N., U.S. Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Leroy H. Watson, wife of Major Watson, 51st Inf.,



U.S.A., and two brothers, Lieut. Bartley G. Furey, jr., U.S.N., and Mr. Robert H. Furey, survive the boy. Many friends in both branches of the Service will be shocked to hear of his untimely death. "Laurie" had frequently visited at West Point and Annapolis, and with his mother, had been in Douglas, Ariz., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Rockford, Ill., as the guest of his brother and sister, Major and Mrs. Watson. During the first week of October Mrs. Furey and Laurence left Rockford for Lorain, Ohio, for a visit with relatives, and in a short time an apparently trivial injury received in a football scrimmage developed into septicemia, and three physicians worked in vain to save the young life. His mother and sisters were at his bedside when death occurred. The body was taken to the home at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., where funeral services were held on Nov. 3 at St. Thomas's Church. Four Service men carried the remains to the vault in Woodlawn Cemetery, interment to await the arrival of Mr. Robert Furey from Galveston, Texas.

For the third time in less than two weeks the Japanese government has announced the death of Field Marshal Count Seiki Teruchi, former Minister of War in the Japanese cabinet and a noted soldier of the Mikado. On Oct. 20 an Associated Press message from Tokio stated that the Japanese government had announced the death of the field marshal. On Oct. 21 the announcement was made in Tokio that he was not dead but had fallen into a coma from which he recovered through injections of camphor, but that this had proved ineffective to save his life and that he died on the same day. On Nov. 3 a press message from Washington stated that the State Department had received an official despatch from Tokio saying that Field Marshal Teruchi died on that day.

The death of William H. Hardy, from pneumonia, at Portland, Ore., on Nov. 1 is announced in a press telegram from that city. Hardy, who was born at Harpswell, Me., eighty-four years ago, was one of the last survivors of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, in 1853. He enlisted in the Navy in 1852, and made the voyage to the Far East with the Commodore in the following year. He left the Service when his term of enlistment expired, but at the outbreak of the Civil War re-enlisted and served until 1865. At the close of the war he entered the merchant service. At the invitation of the Japanese government he visited that country in 1917 and was presented to the Emperor and the Empress by the American Ambassador. Before leaving Japan, at the request of the Government, he indicated the points on the beach at Uraga, in Yokohama Bay, where the shore boats of the American squadron landed in 1853.

#### DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department on Nov. 3 announced the names of the following officers who have died in this country and at places not mentioned in the casualty reports:

Cols. Stephen M. Foote, U.S.A., at Fort Banks, Mass., on Oct. 30, 1919; William B. Gracie, U.S.A., at Boston, Mass., on Oct. 26, 1919.

Major John W. Dillenback, U.S.A., retired, at Watertown, N.Y., on Oct. 29, 1919.

Capt. Thomas G. Goodwin, San. Corps, at Walter Reed Hosp., D.C., on Oct. 27, 1919.

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gawlis announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Louise Gawlis, to Major Frank Carter Clemens, Inf., U.S.A., Nov. 7, 1919, at Baltimore, Md. Major Clemens was formerly of the 17th Infantry, and has recently left the Service, returning to his business as secretary and treasurer of the Cargill Company, Houston, Texas.

Capt. Harry L. Brinser, U.S.N., and Miss Natalie M. Bulkley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Bulkley, of 1835 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., were married on Nov. 1 at the home of the bride's parents, the ceremony being performed by Rev. David R. Covell, of Trinity Church. Captain Brinser, who is now on duty in Washington, was until recently in command of the U.S.S. Columbia.

The wedding of Capt. Frederic C. Wheeler, U.S.M.C., and Miss Leslie McCartney took place on Oct. 31 at the Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, N.Y. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's stepfather, Rev. Dr. Gibson Bell, of Philadelphia. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McCartney, of Mount Vernon. Captain Wheeler is on duty at Quantico, Va.

The wedding of Lieut. (j.g.) Henry A. Hutchins, jr., Ch.C., U.S.N., to Miss Barbara Kerley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Kerley and Mrs. Kerley, of 10 East Eighty-first street, New York city, took place at St. Thomas's Church, New York city, on Nov. 1. Lieutenant Hutchins is on duty at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

The wedding of Lieut. Norman D. Cota, U.S.A., and Miss Constance M. Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Alexander, of 54 Morningside Drive, New York city, took place in the Church of the Incarnation, New York city, on Nov. 1. Rev. H. Percy Silver officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Barbara Alexander, and her cousins, Miss Adele and Miss Donah Lithauer. Major Charles A. Mahoney, U.S.A., acted as best man. The ushers were Capt. James L. Guion and Charles W. Yuill, and Lieuts. J. T. Murray and H. U. Wagner, U.S.A., and George McClellan and V. G. Paradise. A reception at the Plaza Hotel followed the church ceremony. Lieutenant and Mrs. Cota will live at West Point, the bridegroom being on duty at the Military Academy.

The marriage of Mrs. Arnold Marcus, widow of Lieutenant Marcus, U.S.N., to Major John E. Creed, Inf., U.S.A., took place at St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, Oct. 29, 1919. Rev. Father Charles Ramm read the ceremony in the presence of only immediate relatives and a few close friends. The bride was Miss Ellen Elizabeth Cowles, a daughter of Paul Cowles of Chicago, one of the foremost men in the Associated Press, before her marriage to Lieutenant Marcus, U.S.N., who was killed about three years ago in a submarine disaster in the Orient. At the wedding there were present Lieutenant Marcus's mother, Lady Popham Young, and Sir Frank Young. The hasty wedding was decided on because of orders which required that Major Creed report at once to Camp Gordon, Ga., and they left for that place following the wedding breakfast. Major Creed recently returned from France.

Miss Dorothy Alice Balliett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byron J. Balliett, of Mansfield, Ohio, and Mr. Louis André Lamoreux, son of Col. and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux, U.S.A., were married Oct. 31, 1919, at the residence of the bride's parents. A wedding breakfast for the im-

mediate members of the families was served afterwards at the country home of the bride's parents at Black Lanza Farms. Mr. and Mrs. Lamoreux are motoring through the East and will be at home at No. 3 Euclid avenue, Mansfield, Ohio, after Jan. 1, 1920.

Rear Admiral Harry B. Wilson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wilson, of Washington, D.C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Wilson, to Mr. Patrick Jay Harley, of Tulsa, Okla., who served as a lieutenant colonel in the A.E.F. The wedding is to take place soon at the family home.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Martin of 5584 Maple avenue, St. Louis, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Wildith Lucile Martin, to Capt. Kenneth Mason Moore, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Miss Martin is a graduate of the 1919 class of Washington University, St. Louis. Captain Moore is a member of the 1918 class of West Point. He is the son of the late Major James T. Moore, Infantry, U.S.A., and is the nephew of Col. Charles H. Mason, General Staff. Captain Moore is now stationed with the 4th Engineers at Camp Dodge, Iowa. The wedding will take place in St. Louis the latter part of January.

Mrs. Lenore Fiske Arons, of Rosewood, Lakeville, Conn., and New York city, announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Gladys Lenore Mabie, to Capt. Edwin Lockwood MacLean, Inf., U.S.A. Captain MacLean has been on service overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces in Paris. Before entering the regular Service in 1916 he was an attorney at law, and is a graduate of the University of Washington and the University of Minnesota. Captain MacLean has also studied law at the Law School of Yale University and the Law School of Cambridge University, England. The wedding will take place in Paris sometime in the early spring.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jeanette T. Hoskins, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Franklin R. Hoskins, of Princeton, N.J., and Beirut, Syria, to Lieut. Donald W. Campbell, U.S.A. Miss Hoskins is a sister of Capt. Harold B. Hoskins, U.S.M.C. She has been abroad for one year and a half, first acting as secretary to U.S. Minister to Switzerland Pleasant S. Stovall, and later with the league of Red Cross Societies in Paris. She is at present in Geneva, Switzerland. Lieutenant Campbell is still on duty in France with the Motor Transport Corps.

The marriage is announced of Lieut. Comdr. Alfred T. Clay, U.S.N., to Miss Gladys Y. Staley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Staley, of 524 West End avenue, New York city, which took place in that city on Nov. 1. Commander Clay, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1910, is aid on the staff of the commander of train, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. George Latham Harriss, U.S.N., and Miss Madeline Agnes Loughran were married at Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 1, 1919.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John A. Brockman, U.S.A., and their daughters are at the Cairo, Q street, Washington.

Dr. Henry du R. Phelan, U.S.A., retired, sailed for France on Oct. 15. His address will be 102 Rue du Cherche Midi, Paris.

Miss Margaret Smith, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Warren Scanlon, at the Hotel Donald, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Betty Frances Brown, was born to the wife of Capt. Robert W. Brown, 33d Inf., U.S.A., at Ancon Hospital, C.Z., Oct. 23.

Mrs. S. Byerley, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jay K. Esler, wife of Lieutenant Commander Esler, U.S.N., in Annapolis, Md., has returned to New York city.

Mrs. Guy William McClelland, widow of Major Guy William McClelland, and her two sons have taken an apartment at 271 Central Park west, New York city, for the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred N. Strouse, of No. 132 West 58th street, New York city, have had as guests Major Norman Randolph, U.S.A., from Panama Canal Zone, and Mrs. Randolph.

Rear Admiral N. E. Niles, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Niles arrived at New York from Montreux, Switzerland, Oct. 18, and are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker at Woodberry Forest, Va.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., and Mrs. Goethals, who spent part of the summer at their Vineyard Haven home, are now occupying their apartment, 130 East 67th street, New York city.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a luncheon given in Washington, Nov. 3, by Major Gen. Emilio Guglielmotti, Italian Military Attaché. General Treat, who was in command of the American troops in Italy during the war, was presented with the decoration of Commander of the Order Dei SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro, awarded to him by the King of Italy. This decoration was bestowed upon General Treat by Prince Alliata di Monteforte, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Embassy, just before the luncheon.

By order of His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, the Belgian Ambassador at Washington recently presented Lieut. John H. A. Day and Mrs. Day to His Majesty King Albert and the Duke of Brabant. Lieutenant Day served in the Belgian Field Artillery for over three years and received from the Belgian government, the Order of the Crown, the Croix de Guerre, and the African Medal, and from the British government the Military Cross. His Majesty expressed his appreciation of the services rendered to Belgium by Lieutenant Day and of his distinguished conduct in action.

A Halloween dance was held in Harris Hall, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., on Oct. 31, writes a correspondent. Merry makers overflowed the large ball room, dancing in the lobby as well. In the panding of the ball room hung gaunt specters, draped with white sheets, and oak boughs with leaves just turning color were nicely placed over the windows. Split paper lanterns of green and gold diffused a beautiful soft light. The overhead lights were put out during the "witches" dance, and large pumpkin Jack-o'-lanterns resting on the floor threw unusual shadows about. The usual respectable castle shape fireplace was transformed by the deft hand of the artist until one was reminded of a little house in the woods with wicked witches peering menacingly out of narrow slits of windows, as in fairy tales. Mrs. Flagler was everywhere, livening up the party, which was more than ordinarily vivacious and in a proper Halloween mood. The ladies' costumes were bizarre in some cases, well befitting the occasion.

Miss Ethel Heath, of Attleboro, Mass., is visiting Miss Peggy Davidson at Fort Jay, N.Y.

Capt. A. V. Brower has taken up his residence for the season at the Hotel LaFayette, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. John A. Brockman, U.S.A., wife and children have arrived in Washington, D.C., and are stopping at the Cairo.

A son, George Wood Swain, was born to Capt. Harrison T. Swain, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Swain, Oct. 22, 1919, at Los Angeles, Calif.

Col. Hollis C. Clark, U.S.A., and family are now occupying the house recently purchased by him at 2012 Hillyer place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Col. James A. Mars, A.S., U.S.A., and Mrs. Mars have moved to Middletown, Pa., where Colonel Mars is in command of the Aviation General Supply Depot.

Col. Walter H. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon and their daughter, Miss Ellen Gordon, are recent arrivals in Washington, and are stopping temporarily at the Grafton Hotel.

Mrs. David H. M. Gillespie, daughter of Col. Louis Brechemin, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Brechemin, is very seriously ill at her home, 440 West End avenue, New York city.

Miss Marjorie Ruckman, daughter of Brig. Gen. John W. Ruckman, has returned from a round of visits at Fort Monroe and in Washington, and is now at home with her parents in Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. D. B. Crafton is rapidly recovering from a recent severe operation, performed at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C. Col. and Mrs. Crafton expect to sail for Tientsin, China, on Jan. 5 next.

Mrs. Harry H. Bissell is spending a few days in New York before returning to Fort Ontario, N.Y., where Captain Bissell is stationed. Mrs. Bissell has just placed her little son, Harry, jr., in Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Almy, U.S.N., and wife are visiting Mrs. Almy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ewing Brooks, 2320 Eighth avenue, Los Angeles. Lieutenant Commander Almy, who is aid and fleet engineer officer on the staff of Admiral Gleaves, will sail on the November transport for duty with the Asiatic Fleet.

Mrs. Z. W. Reynolds, widow of Pay Director Reynolds, U.S.N., is located again with her daughters at 1807 B Highland avenue, Hollywood, Calif. Her son, Stewart S. Reynolds, was discharged from the Navy in July and spent the summer with his mother at Coronado Beach. He has entered his senior year at Yale College.

Mrs. Howard N. Hartley with her little daughter, Arabelle, who spent the summer months at the home of Mrs. Hartley's father, Judge Dudley, at Hampton, Va., is now visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Schieffelin Clark, jr., in Richmond, Va., en route to New York to join Lieutenant Hartley, U.S.N., who is attached to the destroyer Ellis.

List Number Forty, issued by the British War Office, announcing British decorations awarded to the United States Army, contains the award to "Major Edward H. Morse, U.S.M.C., to be Honorary Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.), for distinguished service in the campaign, by command of His Majesty, the King."

Major John D. Austin, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Austin announce the birth of a daughter, Roberta Ruth Moody, at Newport News, Va., on Oct. 29, 1919. The baby is a granddaughter of Col. Thomas M. Moody, retired, and a great-granddaughter of the late Capt. Platt M. Thorne, 22d Inf., and is the younger of two children, the elder being a boy, John D. Austin, jr., born Jan. 3, 1918, at Fort Clark, Texas.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of Capt. Edward H. Campbell, U.S.N., commandant of the naval training station at Newport, R.I., has been named acting president of the Rhode Island Auxiliary of the Navy Relief. Her appointment will make it possible to carry on the work of the organization to the fullest extent during the absence of the president, Mrs. Charles M. Thomas, from Newport in the coming winter.

Lieut. Comdr. Otto M. Forster, U.S.N., and wife were among the passengers who arrived at New York from France on Oct. 31. Comdr. and Mrs. Forster were married in September last in France. He has been on duty at Bordeaux for some time. It was while he was in France in 1913 that he and the present Mrs. Forster met, according to the New York Sun. She was then Princess Lyson Bulghereni, whose father owns an estate at Villefrance.

Major Allen R. Kimball, U.S.A., and wife with their son, Heath, who have been guests of their parents at Amsterdam, N.Y., sailed for the Canal Zone on the Princess Matoika from Hoboken on Nov. 1. Major Kimball goes to the Canal Zone as department motor transport officer, and will be stationed at Quarry Heights, Ancon, C.Z. He has been on duty since December, 1918, as motor transport officer of the Port of Embarkation at Newport News and Norfolk, Va.

Major M. P. Short, U.S. Inf., resigned from the Service on Oct. 14. He was born in Mississippi Jan. 9, 1889, and entered the Regular Army from civil life on Oct. 30, 1911, as a second lieutenant of Infantry. After a five months' course at Fort Leavenworth Major Short joined the 22d Infantry on the Mexican border. He later served with the 24th Infantry in the Philippine Islands and the 15th Infantry in China. It is with regret that Major and Mrs. Short abandoned life in the Service in order that he may take charge of his father's estate in Sardinia, Miss., which place will be their home in the future.

Mrs. John M. Boon, wife of Captain Boon, 31st Inf., was the guest of honor at a dinner party and dance given at the quarters of Col. Frederic H. Sargent, U.S.A., commanding the 31st Infantry, at Vladivostok, Siberia, on Aug. 13, according to Here and There With the 31st of Sept. 10, published by the officers and men of that organization at the Russian city. She is the first of the officers' wives who have been permitted to visit Vladivostok. She returned to Manila on Aug. 21. The function followed the arrival of Mrs. Boon from Manila on the Army troop transport Merritt. Music was furnished by the Replacement Battalion band. The officers present, in addition to Colonel Sargent and Captain Boon, were Lieut. Col. Albert Hardman, Capt. Allen T. Veatch, Carpenter, Jesse P. Truax, James D. Brown, Lieutenants Blue, Ryan, Butzerin, Streit, McKee and Graham. The ladies included the following members of the American Red Cross of Manila: Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Wolfson; Miss Reena, Miss Cann, Miss Winters, Miss McClintock, Miss James and Miss Pinder, and also Captains Grindell and Bramhall and Mr. Campbell, of the Y.M.C.A.



Capt. William P. S. Root, Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Root are stopping at the Hotel Donald, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. John G. Church, wife of Captain Church, U.S.N., with her maid and infant son is at Sinclair Inn, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. Col. F. L. Davidson, U.S.A., Mrs. Davidson and Miss Davidson motored from Fort Niagara to Fort Jay, their new station.

A son, James Anthony Halpin, Jr., was born to Lieut. J. A. Halpin (M.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Halpin at Cavite, P.I., on Oct. 15, 1919.

Mrs. Walter Ray Mann sailed Nov. 3 on the Siboney to join Major Mann, U.S. Inf., in France. Major Mann is attached to the Guards Registration Service.

Capt. James B. Mann, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mann have taken an apartment at 1401 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md. Captain Mann is on duty at General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.

Lieut. Col. Bloxham Ward, U.S.A., and family are residing at 502 North Virginia avenue, Gainesville, Fla. Colonel Ward is professor of military science and tactics at the University of Florida.

Lieut. Edward B. Robinette, U.S.N., of the American Embassy at Rome, and Mrs. Robinette have been visiting in Washington as guests of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Mason.

Col. Chester P. Mills, U.S.A., Mrs. Mills and their sister, Mrs. Laurson, widow of Major Laurson, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at 2139 Wyoming avenue, Washington.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L. U.S., will be held at the Frederic Hotel, St. Paul, Nov. 11 and Companion Louis L. Collins, will recount his experiences overseas.

Mrs. A. C. Stanford and her infant son, Frederick, and Mrs. C. M. Busbee, her mother, sailed Nov. 5 on the U.S. transport Siboney to join Captain Stanford in Coblenz, Germany.

Miss Betty George, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor at Lake Forrest, Ill., will return to New York by Nov. 15, and will be at 157 West 57th street, New York, for the winter.

A daughter, Mary Louise Rodgers, was born to Lieut. (jg.) James D. Rodgers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rodgers at Oward, Ind., on Oct. 31, 1919. Lieutenant Rodgers is attached to and serving on board the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, flagship Atlantic Fleet.

Major Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Owens, who are spending the winter at the Margrave in Philadelphia, have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Frank Martin Dickman, of Kansas City, for whom they entertained at a dinner-dance at the Merion Cricket Club on Nov. 1.

Major John T. Axton, U.S.A., chaplain of the Port of Embarkation, was the speaker at a most interesting demobilization service Sunday, Nov. 2, at the Jewish Synagogue at Baltimore. On Monday evening the chaplain was the principal speaker at a Victory banquet for returned masons at the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brig. Gen. Charles King, U.S.A., suffered a fractured right leg on Oct. 26 at Jefferson and Onida streets, Milwaukee, when, in trying to avoid being struck by one automobile, he was run down by another. The General also suffered an injured right hand. At the Emergency Hospital on Oct. 27 it was said General King was resting easily. He is seventy-five years old.

Capt. George F. Hinton, formerly adjutant, 369th U.S. Inf., who served fifteen months overseas, has been appointed major, Infantry Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, inactive. As lieutenant colonel, New York National Guard, he accomplished the entire administrative organization of the famous 15th New York Infantry (colored), which subsequently became the 369th.

Col. T. B. Lamoreux, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lamoreux, who have resided on the Pacific coast since the Colonel's retirement, left San Francisco Oct. 26 to attend the wedding of their son, Mr. Louis A. Lamoreux, to Miss Dorothy B. Balliett, of Mansfield, Ohio. Col. and Mrs. Lamoreux will make a short visit in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago, and return to San Francisco late in November.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry Biddle Turner, U.S.N., and wife have left the Robert Fulton Hotel, New York city, and have gone to Philadelphia, where they are domiciled at 2112 Shunk street, Girard Estate, with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cecil S. O'Brien, U.S.A. Mrs. Turner and Mrs. O'Brien recently motored to Washington with Mrs. O'Brien's mother, Mrs. Demmonet, where they enjoyed a pleasant visit.

Mrs. L. T. Richardson and two daughters, the Misses Florence and Lorraine Richardson, have joined Lieutenant Colonel Richardson in Washington, D.C., where he is attending the War College, and are stopping at 2300 19th street. As soon as the building is completed, in December, next to Florence Court on California street, they will occupy an apartment there. Miss Marie Richardson is attending school in New York city and her address is 411 West End avenue.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., in a letter to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., retired, president of the National Army and Navy Club, with headquarters in New York city, accepted membership in the new organization, which includes the Pershing Club of the New York War Camp Community Service and the National Army and Navy Club. It is believed that when the club takes possession of its new quarters, which are yet to be built, General Pershing will be chosen as first honorary president. A dance is to be given on the evening of Nov. 28 at the Hotel Plaza, New York city, under the auspices of the hostess of the Pershing Club, which it is intended shall inaugurate a series of social affairs that are being arranged by the National Army and Navy Club.

The Queen Elizabeth Medal has been conferred upon Mrs. F. J. Horne, wife of Comdr. F. J. Horne, U.S.N., by the King of the Belgians, for her work in organizing and carrying out the supply of hospital materials to Belgian hospitals during 1915-17. Mrs. Horne organized the Allied Bandage Club in Tokio, Japan, while Commander Horne was naval attaché there, and as its active president gathered together ladies of thirteen different nationalities and directed their energies toward the making of bandages and other necessary hospital articles, in addition to seeing that these much needed supplies were promptly shipped from Japan to France and Belgium. A letter of appreciation from the Belgian government accompanied the medal. The medal is bronze with relief of Queen Elizabeth and the words "Eliabeth Reine des Belges" on the obverse, and with "Pro patria honore et caritate, 1914-1916" on the reverse. The ribbon is grey edged with old rose.

A son, R. McD. Graham, Jr., was born at New Rochelle, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1919, to Lieut. R. McD. Graham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Graham.

Mrs. Louis Kingsley, widow of Commander Kingsley, U.S.N., and her daughter, Miss Louise Kingsley, have taken a house on Jefferson place, Washington.

Mrs. Howard Brockway is visiting her mother, Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., at her home on P street, Washington.

Col. E. G. Peyton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Peyton, who have been visiting in the South, are making a visit in Washington and stopping at the Wardman Park Inn.

Comdr. Bruce L. Canaga, U.S.N., who has been assigned to the December class of the Naval War College, has leased Green's farm house at Jamestown, R.I.

Col. and Mrs. George Evans Stewart have taken an apartment at the Post Tavern, Battle Creek, Mich., while Colonel Stewart is on duty at Camp Custer.

Prof. E. K. Rawson, U.S.N., and his daughter, Miss Katharine Rawson, are at the Parker House, Boston, until they take an apartment there for the winter.

Capt. Frank T. Evans, U.S.N., who has been in command of the Birmingham, has been ordered to command Flotilla 5 of Destroyer Squadron 4, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Col. Daniel L. Howell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Howell are visiting in Washington as guests of their daughter, Mrs. Tiemann N. Horn, at her home, 4027 Connecticut avenue.

By the will of the late Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., who died Oct. 14, his widow, Mrs. Mary Eudora Clair, is made sole legatee of his estate and executrix without bond.

Mrs. Laurence Watts, who with her children has been visiting her father, Mr. William J. Chapman, in Baltimore, Md., will leave next week to join Major Watts at Camp Eustis, Va.

Mrs. Perry, widow of Capt. Fred L. Perry, U.S.A., will spend the winter with Col. C. H. McNeil, U.S.A., and Mrs. McNeil, who have taken an apartment at 1870 Wyoming avenue, Washington.

Rear Admiral George C. Remy, U.S.N., Mrs. Remy and Miss Angelica Remy have returned to Washington and are established at the Grafton, corner of Connecticut avenue and De Sales street.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., retired, and wife, who spent the summer at Jamestown, R.I., and have later been in Howard county, Md., have returned to Baltimore and opened their home on Lanvale street.

At the meeting of the California Commandery, M.O. L.L.U.S., to be held in San Francisco Nov. 12, among the new companions to be elected will be Lieut. John S. Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., son of the late Col. Charles W. Mason, U.S.A.

Among the officers of the old N.G.N.Y. recently honorably discharged from the U.S. Army at Governors Island, N.Y., were Col. William S. Terriberry, Med. Corps; Lieut. Col. Edward G. Gauche, A.G.D., and Major George Ferrine, Q.M. Corps.

Major Gen. William M. Wright, U.S.A., and Col. Charles H. Patterson, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., who were detailed by the Secretary of War to accompany the King of the Belgians on his tour of the country, have returned to Washington for duty.

Comdr. John S. Higgins, Pay Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Higgins entertained at luncheon at the Café St. Mark, Washington, on Nov. 1, when the guests included Mrs. Alexander Crawford, of Ardmore, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. H. LeRoy Jones, of New York.

Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Cecil, 6860 Dana street, Oakland, Calif., entertained at dinner Oct. 25 at the Hotel Oakland for Col. J. M. Petty, U.S.A., and Mrs. Petty; Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Shade, of Oakland, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clasy, Jr., of San Francisco.

Rear Admiral E. A. Anderson, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the Cruiser Squadron, Division 1, of the Atlantic Fleet, and has been assigned as commandant of the 6th Naval District, and to additional duty as commandant of the navy yard at Charleston, S.C.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schieffelin Clark, Jr., entertained at a prettily appointed dinner at the Country Club of Virginia at Richmond on Saturday evening, Nov. 1, in honor of Lieut. Howard N. Hartley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hartley. Mrs. Hartley has been visiting relatives in Richmond.

Capt. Marcus B. Bell, U.S.A., and wife announce the birth of twin daughters, Martha Jane and Marjorie, Oct. 27, at the Research Hospital, Kansas City, Mo. During Captain Bell's absence with the 50th Provisional Infantry Brigade in Europe, Mrs. Bell will make her home in Kansas City.

Major d'Alary Fecbt, U.S. Inf., sailed Oct. 17 on the U.S.S. President Grant in command of the machine gun battalion, Provisional Brigade. Major Fecbt only returned from France in August and his selection to return in command of the machine guns of a selected and picked brigade that is destined possibly for service in Silesia is a fine recognition of the brilliant record this young officer made in the 3d Brigade of the 2d Division.

#### AWARD OF NAVY DECORATIONS DELAYED.

No action has been taken relative to the recommendations of the Board of Awards conferring medals on officers of the Navy for conspicuous and meritorious service during the war. At the department on Nov. 6 it was stated that press of business had delayed approval of the list by the Secretary. The members of the board, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, president; Rear Admirals M. T. Endicott, C. J. Badger and D. W. Coffman, Capts. J. C. Boyd, J. H. Tribou, J. H. Lindard and M. C. McDonald, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Jones, recorder, and Col. P. St. C. Murphy, U.S.M.C.; all returned to their retired status on Nov. 1 through the operation of the Secretary's instructions discontinuing from active duty all retired officers of the Navy on Oct. 31. The board filed its report with the Secretary of the Navy on Oct. 21, as was noted at the time. As to the delay in the announcement of the awards a Navy correspondent writes: "Navy officers are receiving no awards as yet for service during the war by our own Navy Department. Yet each week there is published a long list of Army officers who have received awards of some kind from the War Department for special service rendered during the war; a proper recognition of service. A number of officers and men who served in the U.S. Navy Transport Service during the war were strongly recommended by their commanding officers for awards of various kinds for performing certain acts and duties much out of the regular routine, while transporting troops. So far nothing has developed from the reports of commanding officers. Why should

not all worthy cases be commended without delay, as many of the officers and men are leaving, or have already left the Service?" The delay in the filing of the report, it has been explained, was due in large part to the difficulty in obtaining full information. Commanding officers who asked for recommendations are widely scattered, and the records submitted were often incomplete, requiring further correspondence. Recommendations from the London board, containing the names of 696 officers and men, were received as late as Sept. 3, and it was necessary to include these names before submitting the full list.

#### NO ACTION ON REMOVAL OF SERVICE CHEVRONS.

Officers of the Army are anxious to know when the War Department will authorize the removal from the uniform of the gold and silver service stripes. It has been frequently pointed out that the service chevrons lost their significance as soon as victory ribbons were prepared for distribution, as provision was made to show by bronze stars on the ribbon whether the wearer had seen service overseas and whether he had taken part in any major operation. Many officers wonder why the Army has not already adopted the plan undertaken by the Navy Department when the Victory campaign ribbon was adopted for the Navy. At that time Navy regulations provided that no officer or enlisted man should wear the ribbon so long as he wore the gold service chevron. The fact that the wearing of both ribbon and stripe is merely a duplication has caused considerable comment among officers in Washington as to the reason for not revoking the regulation making mandatory the wearing of the service chevrons. Another thing which has caused this sort of comment was the recent circular to the effect that no additional chevrons will be worn for time served after Oct. 1. It was anticipated for a while that this action presaged an order to remove all service chevrons, but no such move appears to be contemplated at the War Department.

#### LIAISON OFFICER'S DUTIES ASSUMED BY M.I.D.

The Secretary of War has directed that, in addition to the functions assigned to the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, by G.O. 80, W.D., 1918, this division will, on Nov. 1, 1919, assume the functions formerly exercised by Col. Constant Cordier, General Staff (retired), in his capacity as War Department liaison officer with the military attaches of foreign countries accredited to the United States, and with such foreign military missions or individual foreign officers as may, hereafter officially visit the United States. The liaison duties thus assigned to M.I.D. will be under the direction of Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill, G.S., who will be represented by Lieut. Col. Richard I. McKenney, Room 229, State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D.C.

#### TWO BILLS ON ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Indications are that two entirely different Army reorganization bills will be produced by the two houses of Congress within the near future. The House Committee on Military Affairs goes into executive session on Nov. 8 to undertake to frame legislation providing for a temporary Army and taking care of such matters of military policy as are considered immediately necessary. No attempt will be made to draft permanent reorganization legislation at the present session, but House committee leaders are firmly of the belief that immediate action should be had in establishing an "ad interim" Army. Until further hearings are held by the committee it is not possible to estimate what form the permanent reorganization legislation will take. Until the present meetings are over it is equally impossible to determine exactly what the temporary measures will be. Members have been called together to attend the meeting of Nov. 8 with the message that temporary legislation will be considered at that time. The committee will be unembarrassed by preconceived plans or ideas already formulated as to what should be provided to afford security to the country until permanent legislation can be passed. The plan of the House committee is to build from the ground up. It is contemplated that such emergency legislation as may be recommended will be acted upon before the close of the extraordinary session, so that when the members return to attend the first regular session they can proceed with consideration of permanent policy legislation where they have left off. Additional hearings will be held, according to the present plan, and committee members will have an opportunity to study the printed reports of hearings already held.

The sub-committee on reorganization of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has made no change in its plans to draft permanent Army legislation immediately without making any emergency provision other than what is already in existence for the current year. The sub-committee has already decided upon some of the important features to be embodied in a bill to be prepared for submission to Congress. As Senator Wadsworth informed Assistant Secretary of War Crowell on Nov. 5, the committee has determined upon a system of promotion based upon a single list. Later information received from the committee indicates that it has also been practically determined that some measure of selection will be adopted, together with a plan for elimination and graded retirement. Chairman Wadsworth also informed the Secretary that the sub-committee "had in its mind" the creation of a supply department of the Army to purchase all supplies common to two or more bureaus. Replying to Mr. Crowell's question as to under what authority this supply corps would act, Senator Wadsworth said that in the absence of any other suggestion he supposed it would operate under the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

While the Senate committee has not yet undertaken the writing of a bill it is definitely known that certain other provisions have been favorably considered for inclusion in permanent Army legislation. Among these are the retention as a separate branch of the Army of the Chemical Warfare Service, the establishment of an independent executive department to control aviation matters and the adoption of a system of universal military training. It is impossible to forecast what action may be taken on these matters when they are recommended to the full committee or when they come up for decision in the Senate chamber; but the sentiment of the sub-committee which has heard every word that has been said on reorganization is almost unanimously in favor of all the suggested changes. Col. John McA. Palmer, chief of the War Plans Branch of the War Plans Division of the General Staff, is assisting the sub-committee in the consideration of the various proposals



and it is expected that he will be requested by the committee to assist in drafting the legislation.

#### NAVY AND MARINE CORPS OFFICERS DECORATED.

By direction of President Poincaré, of France, M. Jean J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, conferred decoration of the Legion of Honor on a number of American Navy and Marine Corps officers on Nov. 4, the presentation taking place at the French Embassy in Washington. Those who were present in person were Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, Capt. Yates Stirling, F. B. Upham, S. P. Smith, Comdr. Kenneth Whiting, Lieut. E. B. Robinette, R.F., and Ensign D. W. White, R.F. Mrs. C. O. Mass received the posthumous decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor conferred on her husband, the late Lieut. Comdr. C. O. Mass, who died in Paris in July, 1919, while assistant naval attaché at the American Embassy. The full list of officers to receive decorations is as follows: Commander of the Legion of Honor—Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Rear Admirals H. S. Knapp, A. S. Halstead and Albert P. Niblack, Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C. Officer of the Legion of Honor—Capt. J. R. Edie, H. H. Hough, Luke McNamee, A. C. Baker, retired, C. C. Schafer, J. T. Tompkins, F. Furor, D. E. Dismukes, Yates Stirling, F. B. Upham, C. B. Morgan, S. F. Smith, De Witt Blamer and Ensign D. W. White. Chevalier of the Legion of Honor—Comdr. A. B. Cook, G. E. Davis, John V. Babcock, R. Morris, A. G. Stirling, A. R. Mills, Kenneth Whiting, E. G. Gudgeon and E. R. Pollock; Lieut. Comdr. C. O. Mass, Edward Breck, Archibald McGlasson, W. A. Edwards, M. H. Anderson, G. A. Brown and Lieut. E. B. Robinette, R.F.

#### A.E.F. PLANES SHIPPED TO UNITED STATES.

A report from the Air Service Production Center No. 2, France, dated Aug. 14, shows that 1,913 planes of all types have been shipped to the United States. This number includes 182 DeHavilland-4 planes returned in their original crates, not having been unpacked; 552 that have been flown less than ten days, and 1,179 of all types that have been in actual service varying from one to eighteen months. In addition to the 1,913 planes, 239 cases of incomplete DeHavilland-4 planes were returned to the United States, not having been uncrated. Of these 1,913 shipped 955 were Allied planes, 611 United States planes and 347 German planes.

## THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 315-16.

#### ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 254-E, OCT. 31, 1919, WAR DEPT.  
First Sergt. R. Sargent, 18th Recruit Co., General Service Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and proceed to home.  
First Sergt. E. R. Thompson, 10th Recruit Co., General Service Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Logan, Colo., and will proceed to home.  
Master Electrician P. Schroeder, C.A.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Du Pont, Del., and will proceed to home.

S.O. 257-A, NOV. 3, 1919, WAR DEPT.  
The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. R. O. B. Ellard, Cav.; S. R. Epperden, Inf.; H. L. Earnest, Cav.; A. E. Easterbrook and L. Donovan, Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. E. Cook and I. H. Edwards, Inf.

S.O. 258-A, NOV. 4, 1919, WAR DEPT.  
The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. W. McB. Garrison, P.A.; D. M. Highland, C.A.C.; D. M. Scott and B. B. McMahon, Inf.; L. J. Vogel, P.A.; R. A. McClure, Inf.; H. W. Nauts and J. F. Roehm, P.A.; R. B. Jackson, Cav.; L. E. Toole, Inf.; K. Broadbent, D. H. Riner, Inf.; N. E. Waldron, Cav.; G. S. Wear, Inf.; L. L. Gucker, Cav.; T. K. Johnston, Inf.; J. W. Russey, C.A.C. Second Lieut. J. G. White and B. M. McMill, Cav.; E. H. Mitchell, R. O. Wright and J. A. Rodgers, Inf.; H. Deas, C.A.C.

S.O. 258-O, NOV. 4, 1919, WAR DEPT.  
Lieut. Col. D. B. Crafton, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C., this date.

The relief of Major W. I. Westervelt, G.S., as a member of the G.S.C., Nov. 3, is announced.

Major E. C. Cotton, G.S., from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., and will resume his duty in the War Plans Division, Gen. Staff.

Capt. W. S. Bowen, I.G., is relieved from detail in the I.G.D. and is assigned to the 30th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.) and to Camp Bastia, Va., for duty.

Col. J. C. Brady, Q.M.C. (major, Inf.), will report in person to retiring board, Washington, D.C., for examination.

Officers of M.C. will report to Col. F. P. Russell, M.C., president of the promotion examining board, Army Medical School, Washington, on Nov. 6, 1919, for examination for promotion to grade of captain (promoting subject to examination): Capt. E. E. Evans, C. K. Irving, F. B. Little, C. D. Pillsbury and F. W. Finger.

First Lieut. R. W. Ward, M.C., to Manila on transport sailing about Dec. 5.

Capt. E. H. James, San. Co., to Petersburg, Va., for duty.

Capt. H. N. Dean, San. Co., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for duty.

Capt. W. B. Wright, 9th Aero Sqdn., to Fort Bliss, Texas, 2d F.A., for duty.

Capt. C. C. Moseley, A.S. (Aero.), to Arcadia, Fla., for duty.

First Lieut. L. E. Russell, A.S. (Aero.), to San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Manila on transport sailing about Dec. 5.

Chaplain L. H. Phancof to Camp Pike, Ark., 10th F.A., for duty.

Resignation by Chaplain (1st Lieut.) J. E. Hochford of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted Nov. 10, 1919.

Major G. Cushman, 13th Cav., is assigned to 14th Cavalry and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

The names of the following Cavalry officers are placed on the D.O.L.: Lieut. Col. B. B. Hyer, Capt. W. W. Dempsey (major, U.S.A.), R. E. D. McCallough (major, U.S.A.) and O. Grant.

Col. J. S. Winn, Cav., is assigned to 2d Cavalry and to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty.

Major J. B. Coulter, Cav., is assigned to 14th Cavalry and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

The names of the following Cavalry officers are placed on the D.O.L.: First Lieut. J. T. Maddocks, R. N. Atwell, T. B. Locke, M. S. Daniels, Jr., J. H. Welsh, J. E. Kratzberg, J. O. Lawrence, J. E. Galloway, Jr., H. B. Gay, H. G. Clark, F. G. Tenny, M. V. Turner (capt., Cav.), N. E. Waldron, H. J. Burke (capt., Cav.) and L. G. Gucker.

Officers of Field Artillery to duty as follows: Col. R. S. Abernethy to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Artillery Training Center, for temporary duty in connection with the development of Coast Artillery material; Lieut. Col. W. W. Overton is attached to 6th Cavalry and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Major E. R. Sharp, Jr., will repair to Washington not later than Nov. 9, 1919, for temporary duty as his side-decamp during the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, and then return to his proper station, Hoboken, N.J.

Capt. G. B. Smith, C.A.C., to Boston for taking a course of instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Resignation by Capt. E. Oanfield, Jr., C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted Nov. 10.

Officers of Infantry to duty as follows: Col. J. J. Todley, Jr., is detailed for duty with the M.T.C. and to the Chief, M.T.C., Lieut. Col. J. H. Green from duty as military attaché to the American Legation, Monrovia, Liberia, and to Washington; Major P. K. Johnson is attached to 21st Infantry and to Fort George Wright, Wash.; Capt. N. E. Cartmell, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service and to Fort Thomas, Ky.; Capt. H. W. Koster to New York, N.Y., as assistant assessor property auditor.

S.O. 259-A, NOV. 5, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of following officers are made permanent: Capt. W. A. Clark, 1st Lieut. W. L. G. MacKenzie and E. P. Morton, Corps of Engrs.

Promotion of following officers to the grade of first lieutenant, Field Art., U.S.A., Permanent Establishment, with rank from dates opposite names, is announced: Second Lieut. R. MacGregor, P.A., Aug. 9, 1919; R. J. Horv, P.A., Aug. 10, 1919; P. L. Daylight and M. Kraber, P.A., Aug. 15, 1919; E. L. Sibert, P.A., Aug. 16, 1919; O'F. Knight and C. C. Blanchard, P.A., Aug. 20, 1919; P. E. Hart, P.A., Aug. 21, 1919.

Provisional appointment, by promotion, of following officers to the grade of 1st Lieut. of Field Artillery, U.S.A., Permanent Establishment, rank from dates opposite names, is announced: Second Lieut. J. C. Miller, Jr., Aug. 5, 1919; W. A. Metts, Jr., and M. P. Simmons, Aug. 6, 1919; P. Camm, Aug. 7, 1919; L. H. Frasier and C. B. Cole, Aug. 9, 1919; R. L. Greene, Aug. 9, 1919.

Promotion of Major E. H. Yule, F.A., to Lieut. col., F.A., Regular Army, rank from Sept. 4, 1919, is announced.

S.O. 259-O, NOV. 5, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Major L. L. Lawson, A.G., to Camp Pike, Ark., 2d Div., for duty as division adjutant.

Capt. L. E. Moss, Q.M.C., take station at Camp Grant, Ill., for duty as utilities officer.

A board to consist of the following officers of M.C. is appointed to meet at the Army Medical School, Washington, for the examination of officers of the permanent Dental Corps for promotion: Col. W. P. Chamberlain, M.C., S. D. Boak, D.C., and G. L. Mason, D.C.

Col. P. S. Halloran, M.C., to Camp Travis, San Antonio, 2d Div., for duty as division surgeon, relieving Col. W. L. Little, M.C., who will report in person to the C.G., Southern Dept., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. H. R. Gosman to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Col. C. C. Whitcomb to Washington to Surgeon General of the Army; Col. J. B. Clayton to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu, H.T., on transport sailing Jan. 5, 1920; Lieut. Col. R. B. Hill, Camp Dis., report by wire to the commanding general, Southern Dept.; Lieut. Col. W. D. Harbert to Fort Totten, N.Y.; Capt. H. M. O'Reilly to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. L. A. Lagarde, Jr., to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. W. J. Nicho to Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. E. R. Whitmore, M.C., will report to an Army retiring board in Washington for examination.

Major W. E. Bartlett, M.C., will report in person to an Army retiring board in Washington for examination.

Resignation by Capt. F. B. Little, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted this date.

First Lieut. W. L. Williamson, V.C., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., as assistant to the post veterinarian.

Resignation by A. H. Acher, C.E., of his commissions as temp. col. and as capt. (Regular Army) is accepted Nov. 6.

Major A. Poyet, O.D., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

Major M. F. Cooper, O.D., to Metuchen, N.J., Haritan Arsenal, for duty.

Chaplain C. S. Rahn to Camp Dodge, Iowa, 2d Inf., for duty.

Chaplain J. F. Monahan to Camp Devens, Mass.

Col. H. O. Willard, Cav., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, this date.

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. F. Keller is attached to 6th Cav. and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Col. O. Latsorpe, Jr., is assigned to 14th Cav. and to Presidio of Monterey; 1st Lieut. J. S. Peters is assigned to 14th Cav. and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

First Lieut. J. A. Spangole, C.A.C., will report to an Army retiring board in Washington for examination.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. D. H. Torrey, Inf., is detailed as a member of the G.S.C. for the present; Lieut. Col. J. J. Bradley, Camp Devens, Mass., is attached to 13th Inf. and to Camp Merritt, N.J.; Major B. W. Field is detailed as professor at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; Major M. King to New York City in Recruiting Publicity Bureau.

Capt. J. W. Blanchard, P.S., to Old Hickory Powder Plant, Jacksonville, Tenn., for duty as finance officer.

Col. G. H. Sands is detailed as professor at Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.

#### SCHOOLS FOR BAKERS AND COOKS.

Clr. 487, Oct. 24, 1919, War Dept.

1. Schools for Bakers and Cooks will hereafter be considered as Special Service Schools as such schools are defined in G.O. 112, War Dept., 1919, and will be under the direct supervision and control of the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage. They are exempted from control of department commanders.

2. The personnel on duty at the schools will continue on their present duties.

3. Commandants of the schools (see G.O. 112, War Dept., 1919), are authorized to correspond directly with the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, on matters pertaining to the schools.

4. The schools outside the territorial limits of the United States will continue to operate under the direction of the department commanders concerned, as contemplated in Special Regulations No. 17, War Dept., 1917, subject only to general supervision by the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage.

5. Pending the issue of new Special Regulations for Schools for Bakers and Cooks, Special Regulations No. 17, War Dept., 1917, and War Department instructions on the subject will continue in force except in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this circular.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

Circular 492, Oct. 27, 1919, War Dept.

Amends instructions relating to property accounting for individual equipment.

Circular 493, Oct. 28, 1919, War Dept.

Relates to reduction of telegraphic communications.

Circular 494, Oct. 30, 1919, War Dept.

Makes an interpretation of Sec. V, G.O. 91, War Dept., 1919, regarding the retention of organizations organized under war-time tables, prescribed in T. of O., 1918.

Circular 495, Oct. 31, 1919, War Dept.

Announces that at posts, camps and stations, civilian instructors in general educational subjects may be employed and paid from the funds allotted for vocational training, provided the amounts allotted to the particular post, camp or station are not exceeded.

PACKS FOR MACHINE GUNS.

Clr. 499, Nov. 3, 1919, War Dept.

It is apparent from the nature of requisitions which have been submitted recently that the question as to the manner in which the heavy Browning machine gun is to be carried in mounted machine gun organizations and what equipment is to be used, is not well understood. To clear up this situation the following information is published for the guidance of all concerned:

1. At the present time experiments are being conducted

with a view to determining what type of pack saddle is most suitable for carrying the Browning gun and its related equipment. Until such a time as this work is completed it is to the best interest of the Service that advantage be taken of equipment of this nature now on hand, which was developed to meet the requirements of machine guns used in our Army before the adoption of the Browning gun.

2. The following equipment will therefore be issued upon proper requisition to all mounted machine gun organizations requiring such property: Apparatus, complete; pack frames, model 1911; ammunition hangers; gun hangers, model 1910 or 1911; tripod hangers, model 1910 or 1911.

3. Such parts of the above equipment which, as issued, do not completely meet the requirements for carrying the Browning gun will be re-designed in the most suitable manner by the organizations to which they are issued.

4. The material which is necessary to complete these modifications will be issued, upon requisition, in addition to that which is prescribed in existing Tables of Allowances provided the requisition states that it is to be used for this purpose.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

Clr. 500, Nov. 3, 1919, War Dept.

This circular relates to the disposition of service records, and states that the fact that many of the individual records of enlisted men separated from the Service since Nov. 1, 1918, have not been received in the office of The Adjutant General of the Army for file indicates non-compliance with current instructions. These instructions are repeated in the circular, and G.O. of posts, camps and stations are directed to cause organization commanders to make a thorough search for individual records of enlisted men which have been closed and should have been forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army for file.

G.O. 61, OCT. 27, 1919, CAMP DODGE, IOWA.

I.—The undersigned hereby assumes command of this camp, effective this date.

WILLIAM C. BENNETT, Colonel, Infantry.

G.O. 30, OCT. 14, 1919, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

I.—Col. Daniel D. Pullen, Tank Corps (Corps of Engineers), is announced as Acting Department Engineer, Panama Canal Department, and C.O., Engineer Depot, Corozal, C.Z., during the absence of Col. Charles S. Riche, C.E. Colonel Pullen will be in charge as District Engineer in charge of fortification work, Panama Canal, during the absence of Colonel Riche.

II.—Second Lieut. William F. Morrissey, Q.M.C., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Assistant to the Department Transportation Officer.

By command of Major General Kennedy:

COLLIN H. BALL, Capt., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 40, OCT. 20, 1919, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Wagoner Olaf Rudi and Pvt. Jack Ashcroft, Med. Dept., Ambulance Co. No. 9, are honorably mentioned for meritorious conduct in rescuing at night, at the risk of their own lives, a comrade who had fallen down a steep hillside, lodged on the edge of a precipitous cliff between 400 and 200 feet in height and who was unable to extricate himself. This in Kaneohe, near Schofield Barracks, H.T., on Sept. 10, 1919.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

Col. F. T. Cruise, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. (Nov. 3, War D.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. W. M. Black, U.S.A., upon his own application, is relieved from active service after more than forty-six years' service. (Oct. 31, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. G. Le R. Irwin, I.G., to duty with Inspector General of the Army in his office. (Oct. 31, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Major C. G. Quigley, A.G.D., will report to the Chief of Staff of Army for duty with the cable section. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Capt. C. J. Kalbarer, A.G.D., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty at the School for Bakers and Cooks. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Capt. J. W. Guth, A.G.D., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Lieut. Col. O. E. Hunt, I.G., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. E. Williams, upon his own application and after more than thirty-seven years' service, is retired from active service; Col. P. H. Adams to Camp Grant, Ill., as camp supply officer, relieving Lieut. Col. K. J. Hampton, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Camp Lee, Va., as camp supply officer; Lieut. Col. H. L. Ward to San Antonio, Texas; Major E. A. Zundel to El Paso, Texas; Major F. W. Grimm to Camp Pike, Ark., as division Q.M.C.; Major J. R. Baker to Washington for duty in the Training Branch of the Personnel Division. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. S. Leisenring to Fort Myer, Va., as supply officer; Col. H. J. Gallagher to Boston, Mass.; Lieut. Col. E. Calvert to Fort Robinson, Neb. (Lieut. col., Cav.). Each of the officers will remain on present command of the Remount Detachment; Major F. J. Rosenberg to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Major B. Blaine to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assume command of the Auxiliary Remount Depot thereat; Major A. E. Ellis to Camp Funston, Kas.; Capt. G. Stalburg to Camp Travis, Texas, as C.O. of Bakery Co. No. 1, that station. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Capt. A. E. Willbourn, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in and from further duty with Q.M.C. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. U. M. Diller, Q.M.C., to Fort Douglas, Utah, as post supply officer. (Oct. 23, Western D.)

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Q.M.C. in the grades indicated: In the grade of lieutenant colonel—Lieut. Col. F. S. Armstrong, Cav. (col., Cav.). In the grade of major—Major A. N. McClure, Cav. (col., Cav.). In the grade of captain—Capt. H. Gibbins, Cav. (capt., Cav.). (Nov. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. F. Madden (Inf.), Q.M.C., is assigned to 19th Infantry and to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Capt. F. J. Beaman, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. A. B. Muntain, Q.M.C., to Jeffersonville Supply Depot, Indiana, for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class G. Gamble, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Logan, Colo., and proceed home. (Oct. 30, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. E. F. Giddings, M.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Major J. L. Robinson, M.C., will report to the commanding general Eastern Department for examination by an Army retiring board. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Capt. M. A. Lesch, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major J. F. Duckworth to Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Balloon School; Capt. D. Franklin to Fort Logan, Colo.; 1st Lieut. R. S. Lloyd to Fort Embarcation, Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Fitch to Fort Hill, Okla., Air Service Flying School, Post Field. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Army general hospitals specified for



duty: To General Hospital No. 31, Carlisle, Pa.—Major J. J. Dunnigan, To General Hospital No. 19, Otsego, N.C.—Major A. G. Franklin and 1st Lieut. H. M. Stewart, To General Hospital No. 21, Fort Hill, N.Y.—Major J. A. Lyon, To General Hospital No. 20, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.—Capt. J. A. Matson and 1st Lieut. J. C. Hardie, To General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo.—1st Lieut. B. A. McDermott. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Col. A. E. Bradley, M.O., now on sick leave, will report to the commanding general Western Department for examination by an Army retiring board. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Officers of M.O. to duty as follows: Col. O. R. Snyder to Fort Hill, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41; Major H. I. Gosline to Otsego, N.C., Army General Hospital No. 19; Major W. G. Merrill to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. H. E. Keely to Otsego, N.C., Army General Hospital No. 19; 1st Lieut. W. D. Gill to Fort Thomas, Ky., relieving Major W. G. Merrill, M.O.; 1st Lieut. N. P. Paulsen to San Francisco for transportation to Manila about Dec. 5. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Resignations by Capt. L. F. Boyd, 1st Lieut. O. S. Gilliland, J. D. Guess, J. F. Faulkner and H. G. Tucker, M.O. (Regular Army), of commissions are accepted. (Oct. 31, War D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Major D. G. Moore, D.C., to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, for duty. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Major R. McK. McDowell, D.C., to Brooklyn, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 1, War D.)

1st Lieut. G. B. Curtis, D.C., from duty in Philippine Department and proceed by first available transport to Fort McDowell, Calif., for duty. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. A. F. Roberts, D.C. (Regular Army), as an officer of the Army is accepted upon his arrival in the United States. (Oct. 31, War D.)

#### VETERINARY CORPS.

Major G. E. Griffin, V.C., now at Atlanta, Ga., will report to the commanding general Southeastern Department for examination by an Army retiring board. (Nov. 3, War D.)

1st Lieut. F. G. Martin, V.C., to Little Rock, Ark., 3d Div., Camp Pike, for duty. (Oct. 31, War D.)

2nd Lieut. R. T. Seymour, V.C., to San Antonio, Texas, 2d Div., Camp Travis, for duty. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Resignation by G. Stutzman, V.C., of his commissions as 1st Lieut. and prob. 2d Lieut. is accepted this date. (Oct. 31, War D.)

#### SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. E. H. James, San. C., to Washington, D.C., and to Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Capt. M. D. Mims, San. C., to Washington to Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Capt. R. O. Day, San. C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

##### COL. F. V. ABBOT, ACTING C.E.

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. B. Krats to France as assistant to Mr. George T. Slade, commissioner, Engineer Department, and upon completion of this duty will return to Washington; Major M. W. Smith from University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., upon his relief by Capt. J. M. Farrin, C.E.; Capt. J. M. Farrin is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Capt. C. S. Jarvis, C.E., is assigned to duty with the Construction Division. He will remain on his present duty. (Oct. 31, War D.)

The promotion of each of the following officers in the Corps of Engineers, Regular Army, from Sept. 10, 1919, is announced: To be colonel, Lieut. Col. E. J. Jadin; to be lieutenant colonel, Major E. M. Markham; to be major, Capt. S. C. Godfrey. (Nov. 3, War D.)

The promotion of Capt. F. C. Harrington, C.E., to major in C.E., Regular Army, from Sept. 14, 1919, is announced. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Col. E. J. Atkinson and Major J. W. N. Schulz, C.E., are assigned to duty with the Chemical Warfare Service and will remain at present stations. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Capt. S. Medine, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for a course of instruction. (Nov. 3, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Col. J. H. Pelet, O.D., to Washington to personnel branch for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

The promotion of Lieut. Col. W. H. Tschappat, O.D., to colonel in O.D., Regular Army, from Sept. 4, 1919, is announced. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Capt. O. I. Minter, O.D., to Camp Stanley, Texas, as C.O. of 4th Provisional Ordnance Detachment. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Capt. D. E. Reed, O.D., to New York city, N.Y., district ordnance office, for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Sergeant J. A. Carruth, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and proceed home. (Oct. 30, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major C. E. Coates, S.O., from detail in Signal Corps and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with Overseas Replacement Depot. (Oct. 31, War D.)

#### AIR SERVICE.

##### MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Capt. R. N. Francis to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; 1st Lieut. A. B. Pitts to March Field, Riverside, Calif.; 2d Lieut. J. G. Williams to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Woodruff to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. (Oct. 31, War D.)

The following officers are relieved from detail in the Air Service and from their present assignments and duties and are assigned to 1st Cavalry and to Douglas, Ariz., for duty: Capt. S. W. Cook, A.S., and R. McCoy. (Oct. 31, War D.)

The following officers of Air Service (Aeronautics) to the stations indicated for duty: To March Field, Riverside, Calif.—1st Lieut. C. E. Pyle, E. B. Bayley, 2d Lieut. H. D. Smith and H. M. Tice; Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.—1st Lieut. T. C. Sims, J. D. Sibley, 2d Lieut. P. H. Downes, B. J. Tocher, S. W. Torney and W. K. Gray. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Lieut. C. L. H. Brereton, A.S., is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Paris, France. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Capt. C. R. Melin, A.S., to Riverside, Calif., March Field, for duty. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Major A. Boettcher, Av. Sec., Sig. C. (capt., Inf.), from detail in the Av. Sec., is attached to 64th Infantry and to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Capt. A. W. Barry, Air Ser. (Aero.), is assigned to duty in the office of the Director of Air Service. (Nov. 3, War D.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain J. S. Carroll, U.S.A., to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital, for duty. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Chaplain D. D. Donohoe to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Chaplain R. White, Jr., to Camp Bragg, N.C., to 21st Field Artillery for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

2D—Col. H. O. Willard, Cav., is assigned to 2d Cavalry and to Fort Riley, Ky., for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

7TH—1st Sergt. W. A. Sullivan, Troop C, 7th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, and proceed home. (Oct. 30, War D.)

9TH—1st Sergt. I. Watkins, Troop H, 9th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (Oct. 30, War D.)

19TH—Major J. F. Davis, 18th Cav., to Fort Riley, Mounted Service School, for duty. (Oct. 31, War D.)

#### Cavalry, Unassigned.

The names of the following officers are removed from the detached officers' list: 1st Lieut. Col. F. S. Armstrong, Cav. (col., Cav.), and Capt. H. Hibbins, Cav. (lieut. col., Cav.). (Nov. 3, War D.)

Capt. B. H. Clev, Cav., is detailed for service and to fill

a vacancy in the Q.M.O., and to Director of Purchase and Storage for duty. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Capt. V. B. Bell, Cav., is detailed as professor at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis. (Oct. 31, War D.)

The promotion of each of the following Cavalry officers to the grade of captain of Cavalry, U.S. Army, Permanent Establishment, from Sept. 2, 1919, is announced: 1st Lieut. S. V. Constant, W. O. Chase, N. E. Fiske, D. O. Miller, W. T. Bala, C. J. Wilder, H. C. Fellows, J. T. Pierce, Jr., G. M. Herringshaw, T. F. Limbocker, C. M. Daly and R. B. Trimble. (Nov. 3, War D.)

The resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. B. Hart, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted this date. (Oct. 31, War D.)

The resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. G. S. Platt, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted this date. (Oct. 31, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

19TH—Capt. W. K. Kolb, 19th F.A., is assigned to 16th F.A., and to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Major W. I. Westervelt, F.A., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Ord. Dept. in the grade of lieutenant colonel. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Major O. S. Blakely, F.A., will report to Chief of Staff for duty with the War Plans Division. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Capt. E. L. Averill, F.A., to Governors Island, New York, in connection with the preparation of charges and trial by G.O. of Capt. K. E. Deizer, 1st sergt. Air Service, and Sgt. F. L. Hoyt, 47,413, 308th Military Police Company. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Capt. F. Langsam, F.A., report in person to the Chief of Field Artillery for examination for permanent appointment in the Regular Army. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. F. S. Riley, F.A., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Nov. 1, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Major P. L. Minor, C.C.A., to take transport sailing from San Francisco about Dec. 5 to Manila for duty. (Oct. 31, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

21ST—Capt. F. R. Wolf, 21st Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash., is transferred to the 3d Battalion of the regiment stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty with that battalion. (Oct. 16, Western D.)

#### Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. J. B. Henry, Jr. (capt., Cav.), to Camp Normoye, Texas; Major B. Field is detailed as professor at Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.; Major W. R. Schmidt is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio; Capt. T. H. Ramsey is detailed as professor at Gary High Schools, Gary, Ind. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Officers to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the overseas replacement depot: Major T. R. Murphy, and Capt. C. N. Feaster. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Officers now at Fort Douglas, Utah, relieved from assignment to 21st Infantry and report to the commanding War Prison Barracks, Fort Douglas, for duty: 1st Lieut. R. B. Moran, B. F. Lemaister, J. D. Harper, R. N. Slaughter and H. L. Henkle. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. J. R. Buak, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. A. W. Foreman to Washington and for duty with the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division; Lieut. Col. H. E. Smalley is attached to the 2d Cav. and to Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. G. J. Newgardner, Jr., is assigned to 38th Inf. and to Camp Pike, Ark.; 1st Lieut. L. A. Wetherby, Inf., is detailed as professor at Birmingham Southern College, Birmingham, Ala. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. O. F. Stevenson, Inf., is detailed as professor at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. M. Pearson, Inf., is attached to 60th Infantry and to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. C. R. Wright, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Capt. R. O. Holliday, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Q.M.O. He will remain on his present duties. (Nov. 3, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. T. Kelly, Inf. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. F. B. Alderdice, Inf. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted this date. (Oct. 21, War D.)

Resignation by W. E. Wynne, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and first lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted this date. (Oct. 31, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Major F. M. Conklin, U.S.A. (capt., P.S., retired), to Washington to Director of Finance for duty. (Nov. 3, War D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. G. N. Rodesney, P.S., as an officer of the Army is accepted upon his arrival in U.S. (Oct. 31, War D.)

#### TRANSPORTATION CORPS.

Capt. A. Montgomery, Trans. Corps, is assigned to 9th Engineers and to El Paso, Texas for duty. (Nov. 1, War D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Chaplains J. A. Randolph, J. T. Axton, J. F. Houlahan, L. Fealy and M. O. Bebe, U.S.A., is appointed to meet Nov. 10, 1919, at Washington, D.C., for the purpose of studying and submitting recommendations on such matters relative to chaplains and moral training in the Army as may be brought before it. (Nov. 1, War D.)

#### PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

The provisional appointments in the Reg. Army of the following officers are made permanent: 1st Lieut. O. A. White, Inf., H. F. Long, Cav., C. Smith and R. Wisner, Inf., T. A. Jones, Jr., 2d Lieut. J. B. C. Sims, R. S. Lewis, M. H. Davis, C.A.C., R. E. Connor, Jr., Inf., 1st Lieut. T. Brady, Jr., Cav., W. E. Bergin, D. D. Barrett and 2d Lieut. B. Campbell, Inf. (Nov. 1, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: Capt. L. H. Cook, Inf., 1st Lieut. B. W. Hocker, F.A., W. P. Rauch and R. Russell, Cav., P. S. Hoyt, F.A., S. C. Skemp, Cav., A. J. McChrystal and J. E. Nelson, Inf., F. S. Jacobs and R. C. Blatt, Cav. (Nov. 1, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: Second Lieut. W. O. DeWare, B. R. Bacon, Inf., J. T. Watson, Jr., Cav., W. H. Quartermaster, Jr., W. E. Lauer and R. S. McKie, Inf., C. J. Dockler, Cav., M. G. Stubbis, H. Allison and M. S. Chester, Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Mead and R. A. Case, Inf., 2d Lieut. G. Merrill, Cav., 1st Lieut. A. Bonds and F. W. Hoorn, C.A.C., 2d Lieut. J. O. Rogers, L. J. Compton, C. O. Griffin, E. Herendeen and A. B. MacNabb, Cav. (Nov. 1, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. W. E. Dawson, U.S.A., retired, is detailed as assistant professor, Los Angeles High School, Los Angeles, Calif. (Nov. 1, War D.)

Capt. W. E. Dove, U.S.A., retired, is detailed upon his own application as assistant professor of military science and tactics of Atlanta Public High Schools, Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

The following retired officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only to take effect this date: Col. P. A. Barton (lieut. col.), N. Gopen (lieut. col.), J. Konayne (lieut. col.), E. A. Stuart (lieut. col.), L. D. Greene (major), C. Nizon (major), T. B. Mott (col.), C. C. Pierce, Q.M.O. (chap.). (Nov. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. W. W. Schmidt, retired, is detailed as assistant professor at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. (Nov. 3, War D.)

#### TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

The following is the assignment of transportation officers for the week ending Nov. 4, 1919, for temporary duty:

Oct. 31—Capt. W. U. Watson, Q.M.O., from Washington to Hoboken, N.J.

Nov. 2—1st Lieut. Col. P. M. Anderson, Q.M.O., from Washington to Bay City, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Eau Claire, Wis.

Nov. 2—First Lieut. H. S. Monell, Q.M.O., from Washington to New York, N.Y.

Nov. 4—Major F. Van Vleet, Q.M.O., from Washington to Philadelphia.

Discharged—Oct. 24, Major W. Sheppard, J.A.G.D.; Oct. 31, Capt. H. K. Acker, Inf., and Major R. A. Shearin, Engrs. Changes in Washington Personnel—Nov. 3, Major P. M. Fogle from duty Water Transportation to leave; 1st Lieut. L. D. Carter, Cav., from sick leave to duty Water Transportation.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDEES.

Major R. O. Muser to Fort Clark, Texas, 13th Cav., for duty. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Officers from Hoboken, N.J., and assigned to duty under the port and zone transportation officer, San Francisco: Capt. H. J. Meister, M.O., and 1st Lieut. E. Harbour, D.C. (Nov. 1, War D.)

First Sergt. S. L. Fairrell, 7th Disciplinary Co., Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, will be placed upon the retired list at Alcatraz, Calif., and proceed home. (Oct. 30, War D.)

The 467th Construction Squadron (Aeronautics), Eagle Pass, Texas, will proceed overland by the squadron transportation to Sanderson, Texas, for the purpose of establishing an airdrome at that station. (Oct. 25, S.D.)

#### ARMY G.O.M. CASES.

Capt. William H. Bittenderfer, 31st Inf., was convicted by a G.O.M. at headquarters, A.E.F. in Siberia, Vladivostok, Siberia, on Jan. 13, 1919, of having embezzled at Fort William, McKinley, P.I., on Aug. 1, 1918, \$25, the property of Co. O, 31st Inf., and also \$440, the property of Co. O, while at Diomedes Inlet, Churkin, Siberia, in August, September and October, 1918, and of having made fraudulent certificates concerning the fund. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and imprisoned at hard labor for two years. The President disapproved the findings concerning the making of false certificates, but approved the other findings and the sentence. (G.O.M.O. 299, War Dept., Oct. 4, 1919.)

Lieut. Doris Hart, Inf., 207th Co., Military Police Corps, was brought before a G.O.M. at Army Post Office 712, A.E.F., France, on May 22, 1919, and convicted of having been drunk and disorderly while in uniform, of having purchased liquor for enlisted men and also of having been drunk while on duty on April 18, 1919, at Advance Depot 1, A.P.O. 712, Advance Section, S.O.S., A.E.F. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.O.M.O. 307, War Dept., Oct. 11, 1919.)

Major Charles E. Griffin, Inf., was convicted by a G.O.M. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., on July 11, 1919, of having been drunk and disorderly in Louisville, Ky., on June 20, 1919. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be dismissed the Army. The President approved the sentence. (G.O.M.O. 310, War Dept., Oct. 13, 1919.)

Lieut. Frank Hodson, Q.M. Corps, was brought before a G.O.M. at headquarters, Base Section 2, S.O.S., A.E.F., France, on May 27, 1919, charged with having broken arrest at Camp Sursol on March 21, 1919, and of having been drunk while in uniform at Bastide-Bordeaux on the same day. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.O.M.O. 311, War Dept., Oct. 13, 1919.)

G.O.M.O. 274, War Dept., Aug. 26, 1919, relating to David A. Henkes, formerly captain, 16th Inf., is revoked. (G.O.M.O. 318, War Dept., Oct. 19, 1919.)

#### CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of Oct. 31 and Nov. 4:

##### WOUNDED SEVERELY.

###### Lieutenant.

Ferguson, Allen P., New Brunswick, Canada.

##### WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

###### Lieutenant.

Higbie, Merton E., Toledo, Ohio.

#### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The 14th U.S. Cavalry, on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was on Nov. 1 placed at the disposal of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Central Department, for use, if necessary in Colorado, to keep order incident to the coal strike.

The 41st Infantry was ordered from Camp Funston, Kas., to Camp Upton, N.Y., on Nov. 2, and the 14th Infantry from Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Custer, Mich. A detachment of the 15th Cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., reached Rock Springs, Wyo., Nov. 1 and began patrolling the coal fields. Governor Carey had requested troops.

The 1st Squadron of the 8th Cavalry left El Paso, Texas, Nov. 2 for Gallup, N.M., for duty in connection with the strike, at the request of Governor Larrasolo.

One company of the 32d Infantry, U.S.A., left Camp Kearny, Calif., for the Utah coal fields on Nov. 2. Headquarters and 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry, left Camp Dodge, Iowa, for Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty and station Oct. 30.

Second Aero Squadron, eighteen officers and eighty-one men, left Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., for Port of Embarkation, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 30, for transportation to Manila, P.I., on the Dec. 5 transport.

A provisional company of Coast Artillery, two officers and sixty-one enlisted men, left Fort Miley, San Francisco, Oct. 29, for Benicia Arsenal, Calif.

The following troops left Camp Taylor, Ky., Oct. 31 for Huntington, W. Va.: 1st Section, Regimental Headquarters, and 1st Provisional Battalion, thirty-three officers and 456 men; 2d Provisional Machine Gun Company and 3d Provisional Battalion, twenty-four officers and 430 men.

The transport Sherman sailed from Honolulu, Hawaii, for San Francisco, Oct. 31.

Headquarters, 1st Battalion, and Co. D, 22d Infantry, two officers and forty-two enlisted men, left Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Oct. 30 en route for Fort Porter, N.Y.

The following units of the 22d Infantry arrived Brownsville, Pa., Nov. 3: One officer and 30 men, Co. E; one officer and 35 men, Co. F; one officer and 62 men, Co. H; 11 men Machine Gun Co.; four men, Hqs. Co., one officer and two men Supply Co., also five men, M.T.C. and 1 officer and seven men, Medical Corps, from Fort Niagara, N.Y.

The 14th Infantry, 25 officers and 287 enlisted men, arrived at Camp Custer, Mich., Nov. 4.

Troop H, 16th Cav., one officer and 34 men, Brownsville, Texas, relieved the Detachment Troop M, 16th Cav., eight men, San Benito Pump, Texas, Oct. 29. Upon being relieved Detachment Troop M proceeded to San Benito, Texas.

Troop G, 4th Cav., one officer and 45 men, Sam Forde, Texas, relieved Troop D, 4th Cav., one officer and 48 men, Roma, Texas, Nov. 2. Upon being relieved Troop D returned to Fort Ringgold, Texas.

Troop F, 4th Cav., one officer and 34 men, Sam Forde, Texas, relieving Troop C, 4th Cav., two officers and 55 men Hidalgo, Texas, Nov. 2. Upon being relieved Troop C returned to McAllen, Texas.



## NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Ballard, U.S.A., formally assumed command of the Eastern Department on Nov. 1 at Governors Island, N.Y.

Announcement has been made by the War Department of the award, by direction of the President, of the Distinguished Service Medal to Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., for especially meritorious and conspicuous services as department commander, Central Department, from Aug. 26, 1917, to March 13, 1918, when, as the citation states, "he handled many difficult problems arising in that department with rare judgment, tact and great skill." The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to Brig. Gen. Charles B. Drake, U.S.A., for extraordinary heroism in action at the siege and taking of Cotta Pang Pang, Jolo, P.I., on Feb. 14, 1904. General Drake, who was at that time a captain in the 14th Cavalry, led his men to the firing line and was the first over the bamboo fence and the stone wall of the cotta.

Major Gen. James G. Harbord and Brig. Gens. Frank R. McCoy and George V. R. Mossey, U.S.A., sailed from Brest for New York on Nov. 1 on the troop transport Martha Washington. She is due at New York on Nov. 11. The ship is also bringing forty-eight officers of lesser rank who have been on duty at Paris and elsewhere in France. Among the guests at a farewell dinner given in Paris on Oct. 30 in honor of General Harbord were Marshal Joffre, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., and General Berdoulat, military governor of Paris.

Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., has been directed to report to His Highness, the Prince of Wales, for temporary duty as his aide-de-camp during his stay in the United States. General Biddle was instructed to be in Washington on or before Nov. 8 to accompany the Secretary of State on special train to the Canadian border. Major Edwin R. Sharp, jr., Field Art., U.S.A., has been detailed for duty as aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State during the visit of the Prince of Wales.

Col. Wallace B. Seales, M.T. Corps, U.S.A., has been ordered to duty at the Port of Embarkation, N.Y., as motor transport officer.

Col. Owen G. Collins, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has been designated Director of Storage of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, vice Col. William R. Grove, relieved on Oct. 24.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. McClure, U.S.A., who was expeditionary commander of the Motor Transport Train which recently made the trip across the continent from Washington to San Francisco, has resigned his commission in the Army to accept a position with the Packard Motor Car Co. He is a native of Illinois and entered the Army from civil life as a second lieutenant of Infantry April 11, 1905.

## ARMY ITEMS.

The troop transport President Grant, which sailed from Hoboken, N.J., on Oct. 17 with 244 officers and 5,717 enlisted men for Brest, arrived there on Oct. 31, according to an Associated Press dispatch. The troops, which include the 5th Infantry under command of Col. Edgar A. Fry, U.S.A., the 50th Infantry, commanded by Col. Francis J. McConnell, U.S.A., and Co. I, 1st Engineers, are to be used as replacements for troops in the occupied territory in Germany.

The permanent school for bakers and cooks at Camp Merritt, N.J., has been ordered transferred to Camp Dix, N.J.

An article on "The Army as a Stabilizer" written by Major F. B. Shaw, U.S.A., was published on the editorial page of the Boston American in its issue of Nov. 1. Major Shaw, who is in charge of recruiting in Boston, presented the fact that the Army's educational system was one of the best and surest means of educating both native-born and alien elements among the young manhood of the country not alone in a practical but also in a patriotic way.

A charter has been issued in Washington, D.C., to the Rank and File Veterans' Association, which is composed of non-commissioned officers and privates who served in the World War, according to a press message from that city. Commissioned officers are not eligible to membership. It is the intention of the organization to establish camps in all the larger cities in the country, so it was stated. Officials of the new body have announced that it will advocate one year's pay for all World War veterans, oppose universal military training and take an active part in politics.

Capt. Karl E. Detsler, 1st Serg. U. S. Madden, Corp. M. A. Sullivan and Lieut. Leonard D. Mahan, Air Service, and Sergt. Frank L. Hoyt, 308th Military Police Co., U.S.A., are to be tried by G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y.

## Exhibit of A.E.F. Photographs.

War Department official A.E.F. photographs were placed on public exhibition at the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 5. The exhibition, consisting of 100 enlargements of A.E.F. photographs, ranging in size from thirty-six by sixty inches to forty by ninety-six inches, will continue through Nov. 26. The photographs were taken and finished by the Signal Corps and cover every phase of the life of the American soldier overseas.

## Field Named for Major D. H. Crissy.

Secretary of War Baker on Nov. 3 directed that the Air Service flying field at San Francisco, Calif., shall be designated Crissy Field. The designation is in honor of Major Dana H. Crissy, who was killed in line of duty at Salt Lake City, Utah, in an airplane accident on Oct. 8, 1919.

## Motor Vehicle Sale at Camp Holabird.

The eighth weekly sale of unserviceable Army motor vehicles at Camp Holabird, Md., on Oct. 30 resulted in total receipts of \$84,578.00 for the ninety-one trucks and sixty-four passenger cars sold. There was no sale on Nov. 6 at Camp Holabird, owing to the turning over to the Department of Agriculture of many of the trucks listed for sale on that date. Of the trucks announced to be sold on Oct. 30 forty-eight were withdrawn for the same reason.

## Panama Enlistments for Siberia Discontinued.

The War Department has directed the commanding general of the Panama Canal Department to discontinue all enlistments in his department for overseas service in Siberia and with the American forces in France and Germany. Enlistments for the Medical Department were also recently ordered discontinued for service in

Siberia, but qualified applicants already accepted at general recruiting stations were to be enlisted.

## No Unidentified Patients in Army Hospitals.

The Office of the Surgeon General issued the following statement on Nov. 4: Requests for information as to whether there were any unidentified patients in Army hospitals, have been received. A canvass of the personnel of the Army hospitals reveals the fact that there are no unidentified patients under treatment.

## Bodies of American Soldiers Coming Home.

The bodies of 111 American soldiers who died in Northern Russia are on board the steamship Lake Darga, which sailed from Brest on Nov. 2 and is due at New York on Nov. 9. The homes of these men were nearly all in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. The House of Representatives on Nov. 4 passed a resolution introduced by Representative Charles A. Nichols, of Michigan, authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of twelve members to represent Congress at the ceremonies attending the arrival of the bodies.

## Graves of U.S. Soldiers in Great Britain Visited.

Major Jannus Pierce, U.S.A., commanding U.S. Army forces in Great Britain, has completed a tour of inspection of the 2,500 graves of American soldiers buried in the British Isles during the war, according to a dispatch to the New York Sun. Major Pierce's tour included visits to the graves of the victims of the troop transport Tuscania, who are buried in ninety-six cemeteries in England, Scotland and Ireland. He reports the graves as well cared for, all being marked with small white crosses bearing the name and rank of the soldier. Over the graves of those killed while flying are cross-shaped propellers, with the name and rank of the aviator marked on brass plates. Nearly all the graves were found with fresh flowers on the mounds.

## Health of the Troops.

Disease conditions among the troops for the week ending Oct. 31, according to reports received in the Office of the Surgeon General show an annual admission rate per 1,000 (all causes) of 1025.72 and for the troops in the United States 1031.05. The annual admission rate per 1,000 for disease only was 907.66 and for troops in the United States 912.38. Non-effective per 1,000 on day of report, 35.37; troops in the United States 34.06. The annual death rate per 1,000 for all causes was 7.26, and for troops in the United States 6.55. Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only) 5.45; for troops in the United States 5.66. Reports from the expeditionary forces for the "current week" show: Annual admission rate per 1,000 (all causes) 990.00; annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only) 876.00; non-effective per 1,000 on day of report 44.15; annual death rate per 1,000 (all causes) 12.00; annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only) 4.00.

## Bolshevists in Boston Oppose Recruiting.

Major Frederick B. Shaw, U.S.A., who is on recruiting duty at Boston, is quoted in a special dispatch to the New York Times of Nov. 4 as declaring that an organized and systematic movement is taking place against recruiting activities in the neighborhood of Boston by Bolshevists or their followers. Three weeks ago a letter was received at the recruiting station signed "Friend of Liberty," in which threats were made that steps would be taken to obstruct enlistments, and that violence would be resorted to. Although no acts of violence have so far been committed men who were inclined to enlist have been urged by others who claimed to be former soldiers not to enter the Army, the prospective recruits being told that the War Department's promise that men who enlisted for service in France would be sent there was false, and that instead they would be sent to Siberia or Silesia.

## R.O.T.C. in Porto Rico.

The first number of Red Blood, a monthly publication of the R.O.T.C., College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, has been received. Published part in English and part in Spanish, it records the doings of the corps, whose members are all Porto Ricans. Its salutatory explains that "we want the people of the United States and of Porto Rico who read our little paper to know that this R.O.T.C. unit is doing its bit towards making the nation militarily efficient, that we are one hundred per cent. American, that we are proud to belong to the military establishment of the United States because its record, since 1776 to Nov. 11, 1918, is a most glorious page, that has never been equalled."

## International Army Sports at Coblenz.

In the finals of the A.F. in G. swimming contests at Coblenz, Germany, held at the Y.M.C.A. pool there recently, and competed for by American, British and French army athletes, the Americans won every event. Lieut. Paul B. Malone, jr., Co. B, 8th U.S. Inf., son of Brig. Gen. Paul B. Malone, now on temporary duty in Washington, and Corp. H. R. Lockard, Co. K, 8th U.S. Inf., were the stars for the Americans, the former winning the first three events and the latter winning two events. Other winners of first prize were: Whipple, Co. B, 8th Inf.; Lockard, Co. K, 8th Inf.; 200 meter relay, Luxak, Whipple, Malone, McKenna. Referee, G. H. Norris; judges, Captain Bissell and Major Boyd; starter, Lieutenant Booth; timer, Captain Macdon.

## U.S. Army Lieutenant Defies Cossack General.

When a U.S. Army lieutenant in command of a guard of fifty soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, which was guarding a consignment of 68,000 rifles shipped from the United States for the use of Admiral Kolchak's troops at Irkutsk, received a demand from General Semenov, the Anti-Bolshevik leader in Siberia, to surrender 15,000 rifles he refused to do so until he received orders from Major Gen. William S. Graves, commander of the American forces in Siberia. Replying to the lieutenant's request for instructions, he was ordered by General Graves not to turn over the arms under any conditions whatever. The incident took place at Tchita, Trans-Baikalia, on Oct. 24. General Semenov had told the American lieutenant that unless the rifles were given to him by eleven o'clock of Oct. 25 he would take them forcibly. Although no advice had been received from the American officer at general headquarters at Vladivostok later than Oct. 24, Japanese headquarters at Vladivostok notified General Graves on Oct. 25 that it had been informed that the train with the arms had been allowed to proceed to Irkutsk, says an Associated Press dispatch from Vladivostok of Oct. 26.

## Case of Former Captain Henkes.

In G.C.M.O. 274, dated Aug. 28, 1919, the War Department announced that by order of the President so much of the term of confinement imposed upon David A. Henkes, formerly captain, 10th Inf., as exceeds five years was remitted. Former Captain Henkes was dismissed from the Service on Feb. 23, 1913, following a

G.C.M. which sentenced him also to twenty-five years' imprisonment for disloyalty. He has since been confined at the disciplinary barracks, Fort Leavenworth. Following the action of the President in October last Henkes applied to the United States District Court at Leavenworth, Kas., for a writ of habeas corpus, is proceedings seeking to obtain his release from imprisonment. In G.C.M.O. 318, dated Oct. 16, 1919, the Secretary of War directs that G.C.M.O. 274, relating to former Captain Henkes, be revoked.

## REPORT ON 368TH INFANTRY CHARGES.

Owing to reports reaching this country regarding the conduct of the 368th Infantry in the action on Sept. 28, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive and to charges made in some newspapers in the United States that the regiment was discriminated against and did not have proper equipment, Secretary of War Baker has issued a statement under date of Nov. 4 containing the results of an investigation conducted by the Inspector General of the Army. The regiment, which was part of the 92d Division when it went to France, was composed of negroes both as to company officers and enlisted men. Previous to the action on Sept. 28 the regiment was detached from its division and became part of a mixed brigade commanded by a French officer and forming part of the French division. On Sept. 28 the 3d Battalion of the regiment, comprising Cos. M, I, K and L, advanced to a position known as the Dromadaire trench, but its line broke at twelve o'clock noon and retired "in some confusion." After being re-established it broke again at six o'clock in the evening and, with the exception of certain elements of the battalion, retired again to the position of the supporting company. A series of courts-martial arose from these two withdrawals, the result of which have not received the final action of the President. As to the other charges the statement says that there was a separation of the white and colored officers of the regiment on board the troop transport George Washington and that "this separation was unnecessary and should not have been made." Due to the fact that the regiment had not had serious battle experience it was not intended to use it as an attacking force, but in the development of the battle this became necessary. Owing to the difficult nature of the ground covered in the advance and the difficulty of keeping contact, responsibility was put on individual commanders such as ordinarily would not be the case and where the judgment of officers, untried in battle, however well trained, might easily err. There is strongly supported evidence that orders to withdraw "from some quarter" were carried forward by runners. As to the lack of wire cutters, maps and signaling devices, this was chiefly due to the fact that owing to the transfer of the American troops to the French division there was a misunderstanding as to who was responsible for supplying them, "a misunderstanding explained only by the confusion and emergencies of battle."

## ARMY TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR RACE ENDS.

The Air Service of the Army, which, with the American Flying Club, carried on the transcontinental air race between Roosevelt Field, Mineola, N.Y., and the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., announced that the contest officially ended at sunset on Nov. 1, few fliers remaining to complete the race. Bad weather in the West had much to do with delaying them. Lieut. H. W. Sheridan, with his observer, Lieut. F. W. Nelson, flying East, crashed at Owego, N.Y., 163 miles from Roosevelt Field, neither officer being injured. Had they completed the race they would probably have occupied fourth place in point of time. Lieut. D. B. Gish, flying East, made a forced landing thirty miles from Chicago on Oct. 30, and was declared to be out of the race. Capt. F. Steale, also returning to Roosevelt Field, was two days distant on Oct. 30, and failed to finish. Eight of the pilots of the sixty-odd who started finished the race, six of these being from Mineola and two from the Pacific end of the continent. Those who finished, in the order named are as follows: Lieut. B. W. Maynard, Capt. J. O. Donaldson, Capt. Lowell H. Smith, Lieut. Alexander Pearson, jr., Lieut. Earl Manselman, Lieutenant Colonel Hartney, Lieut. R. H. Bagby and Lieut. Robert Worthington. Lieutenant Maynard, with his mechanic, Sergeant Kline, who made the cross-country flight, left Roosevelt Field on Nov. 1 and flew to Clinton, N.C., the lieutenant's former home, for the double purpose of paying his friends a visit, and to do some exhibition flying in the hope that it would aid recruiting for the Air Service. On return to Mineola he intends to continue his plans to fly from Mineola to San Diego, Calif., making but one stop, at Dallas, Tex. The machine he expects to use in this long flight will be the same as that in which he flew to San Francisco and return, but will be specially altered to meet the rigorous conditions he will meet in the forthcoming flight.

## HISTORY OF 89TH DIVISION.

A "Brief History of the 89th Division" has been published by the War Society of the 89th Division and distributed, gratis, to all who have served with the organization and whose addresses were available. It may also be purchased from the Secretary of the society, Burton A. Smead, 1281 South Downing street, Denver, Colorado. The history is a forty-eight-page booklet, prepared by Major C. J. Masneck, 253d Infantry, which tells the story of the division from its organization at Camp Funston, Kas., in September, 1917, until its return from the Army of Occupation in Germany for demobilization in May, 1919. The St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, in which the division took part, are described largely by extracts from the official reports of the division commander on these operations, with maps showing in detail the sectors through which the advances were made. Another map shows those parts of England, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany in which the division served from the original landing in Liverpool in 1918 until it sailed for the United States again from Brest a year later. Statistics of casualties, by organizations, statistics of German prisoners and material captured and other data are also included. A complete history of the division, to be published by the War Society, is in process of preparation by Lieut. Col. George H. English, jr., its historian, and the work is now well advanced. It will be in two volumes of 300 or 400 pages each, and will be elaborate with photographs, maps, official citations, reports and many other special features, in addition to the detailed narrative history which will be in readable form and free from confusing technicalities. Membership in the society is open to all who have served in the 89th Division either in Europe or in the United States.



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WANTED: Musicians for Army Band, good post, easy duty. State experience and instrument. Write Band Leader or Adjutant, 42d Infantry, Camp Upton, N.Y.

Permanent First Lieutenant of Infantry, stationed at Camp Funston, Kas., date of commission Oct. 26, 1917, desire mutual transfer with permanent First Lieutenant of Infantry in the 8th U.S. Infantry. Address "H", c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery, is very desirous of transferring with Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address Box 150, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

1st Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps desires mutual transfer with 1st Lieut. of Field Artillery or Cavalry. Commission dates Oct. 25, 1917. Address Box 148, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

1st Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps desires mutual transfer with 1st Lieut. of Field Artillery of Cavalry. Commission dates Jan. 29, 1919. Address Box 149, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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**LIMIT OF PUNISHMENT IN COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.**

Secretary of War Baker ordered on Nov. 3 that all commanding officers having courts-martial jurisdiction in the United States should have their attention called to the third paragraph of A.G.O. telegram of Aug. 13, 1919, prescribing the lines of punishment which may be adjudged by courts-martial. The Secretary directed that the limits prescribed by the Executive order of Dec. 15, 1916, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, regardless of the date of commission of the offense.

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**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL OF THIS WEEK.**

We hope that our readers will forgive the appearance of this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and any delays in the receipt of this or later issues, with the present uncertainty of printing conditions. A sudden strike in the office that does the binding of the paper, within a few hours of the time we go to press, makes it unavoidable that we send out this issue with its pages unstitched together and untrimmed. With present uncertain conditions in the printing industry the prompt appearance of any publication can but be doubtful, and while no further delays are expected we ask the indulgence of our readers if they should unavoidably occur.

**THE ARMY'S CURE FOR "ISMS."**

In the making of the Army that fought in the war with Germany the gravest problem that faced our officers who trained and disciplined the men sent to them under the operation of the Selective Service law was overcoming their illiteracy. One in every four of these men could neither read nor write English; and so many of them could not speak or understand the language in which instructions and commands had to be given them that the Army had to create development battalions to instruct these aliens in our common tongue. And this in time of war! Since hostilities have ceased our country has been profoundly stirred by labor troubles, the chief cause of which has been the preaching by demagogues of politico-social "isms" ranging from Marxian socialism to the politically and socially ruinous theories of the Bolsheviks and the I.W.W.'s. The people of the United States are beginning to realize that they are much to blame for permitting such illiteracy to exist among them as the records of the registrations under the Selective Service law show and for permitting foreigners to come among us and live among us without having made any genuine effort to "Americanize" them.

Thus "Americanization" of aliens is now one of the most popular of catch-words, as "preparedness" was before we entered the war. In common with many of our popular agitations it is resolving itself into many words but little real action; except in one direction. That is in the United States Army. As the Army had to lead the way in preparedness, so also it is pointing our course in Americanization. For it is not too much to say that there is not a single educational or social agency in the United States to-day that can make so fine or so thorough exhibition of what real Americanization is as has been done in the last month by the Recruit Educational Center at Camp Upton with its Americans-All Detachment that has just returned to the camp after a tour of fifteen cities in the north-western part of the United States.

Our readers are now familiar with the work done under the direction of Lieut. Col. Bernard Lentz, of the General Staff, in taking twenty-eight men of as many different nationalities, one being an illiterate American, and teaching them to speak, read and write the English language and to drill themselves under the cadence system. What we wish to show here is the reaction of the American public of all social classes to the work of these men in their tour of these cities and the marked impression they made as an illustration of real Americanization. The idea of sending these men around the country was novel, to say the least of it. For what educational institution would seriously consider giving an exhibition of this kind? Yet the result was extraordinarily successful. For both large employers of men and the general public saw in this achievement no academic or remote experiment, but a real achievement in Americanization.

One of the supreme tests of any effort made nowadays is the publicity it receives and in this line the recent tour of the Americans-All Detachment made a very marked success, for the newspapers of the various cities visited printed stories of the work the Army is doing in Americanizing its soldiers, wrote editorials about it and pictured it in action. In Lynn, Mass., the manager of the General Electric Company branch there gave the thousands of employees of the plant an extra half-hour at luncheon to see the exhibition of the detachment at the company's expense, which rendered into dollars was no small compliment in itself in a material world. In Detroit the Ford Motor Company made a reel of moving pictures of the detachment that will be distributed to moving picture theaters all over the country, giving the Army's educational and Americanization plan an enormous amount of free publicity. The band of the Studebaker Automobile Company volunteered to play for the Americans-All Detachment when it drilled and sang at the shipbuilding yard in Detroit. The Hamilton Club of Chicago and the Union League



Club of Philadelphia gave luncheons to the officers and men of the detachment, and at the last-named club the men drilled twice for the luncheon guests, so interested were they in the work of this very practical kind of Americanization. At Pittsburgh, Pa., the naturalization officer of that district exercised his privilege and conferred American citizenship on the men in the detachment who were aliens. And at Philadelphia the district recruiting officer, achieved one of the greatest publicity effects of the entire tour by having the detachment give an exhibition between halves at the Lafayette-University of Pennsylvania football game, where General March was one of the spectators.

Unquestionably the chief result of this tour is that it awakened the large employers of labor in the United States to the very practical plan the Army has for Americanizing aliens. It is a problem that concerns them very closely, as the steel and the coal mine strikes show. Of the employees in the iron and steel trade fifty-eight per cent. are foreign born; in meat packing, sixty-one per cent.; in the clothing industry, seventy-two per cent.; in oil refining, sixty-seven per cent. In other words, our greatest industries are physically operated not by Americans but by foreigners who live for the most part as foreigners, speaking their own tongues. Now the American business men who employ this great mass of foreign labor, and are passing through a period of grave economic distress as a result of this alien element, have had a real object lesson placed before them in what real Americanization can accomplish when intelligently conceived and brilliantly directed. Likewise our educational agencies throughout the United States have this very practical lesson before them, as have our patriotic and social organizations. Once again the U.S. Army leads the way toward a much needed national reform that only needs to be followed to be a perfect cure for most of the dangerous political and social "isms" that our country is suffering from just now. But unless this lead is followed seriously and practically our interest in Americanization, so loudly proclaimed to-day, will be only another one of our national crazes to pass away down the wind of mere speech.

#### SINGLE ARMY LIST FOR PROMOTION.

The announcement by Chairman Wadsworth on Nov. 5 that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs subcommittee had approved of the plan for a single list for promotion in the Army, as recommended by General Pershing at his hearings, it is stated at the War Department, will meet with the endorsement of ninety per cent. of the Army commissioned personnel. The provision the subcommittee will write in the bill will follow closely the outline sketched by General Pershing and will approximate the following procedure:

A list, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of War, will include all persons holding commissions in the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts in grades below that of colonel, professors and officers first commissioned in the Regular Army or Philippine Scouts subsequent to April 6, 1917, excepted. Officers of the Medical, Dental and Veterinary Corps, Corps of Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Infantry, Porto Rico Regiment and the Philippine Scouts shall be placed on the list without changing the present position of any officer on the lineal list of his own branch, but otherwise as nearly as practicable according to length of commissioned service, except that officers of the Medical Corps will be placed immediately below other officers of two years' longer service. To officers of the Dental Corps will be credited their service as contract or acting dental surgeons, and to officers of the Veterinary Corps will be credited their governmental veterinary service prior to June 3, 1916.

From this list shall be omitted, first, officers who, as a result of voluntary transfer, occupy positions on the lineal list other than they would have held if their original commissions had been in their present branches; second, officers of other branches appointed in the Field Artillery or the Coast Artillery Corps to fill vacancies created by the Act of Jan. 25, 1907; third, officers appointed in the Regular Army since Jan. 1, 1903, who are serving as officers of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, or the Philippine Scouts; fourth, former officers of the Regular Army or Philippine Scouts who have been reappointed in those forces; fifth, officers who have been restored to the active list from the retired list. Officers of the first, second and third of these classes will be placed on the list in the positions they would have occupied if they had remained in their original branches of the Service. Officers of the fourth and fifth classes will be placed on the list in the position that would be occupied by an officer of continuous service equal to the total actual commissioned service of such officers in the Army, whether such service were rendered on the active or the retired list. Chaplains will be placed on the list as nearly as practicable immediately below other officers of two years' longer service, preserving the lineal rank of those in the grades of captain and first lieutenant, and arranging those in the grade of major, according to their original lineal rank. Other officers will be placed on the list according to their total actual commissioned service.

Another list will be prepared by direction of the Secretary of War which will compose the names of those officers originally appointed in the Regular Army or Philippine Scouts since April 6, 1917, and of those persons below the age of forty-five years who served as off-

icers of the U.S. Army at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, who were appointed to fill original vacancies in grades not above major. All will be arranged on this list in accordance with their actual commissioned service, except officers of the Medical Corps and chaplains, who will be credited with two years more than their actual service. These two lists will then be combined, all officers on the second list being placed below all on the first, except that officers of the Medical Corps and chaplains, when the credit assigned to them warrants it, may be placed above officers on the first list who were appointed since April 6, 1915. The combined list will constitute the original promotion list.

In computations for the purpose of the promotion list there will be credited all active commissioned service in the Army performed while under appointment from the U.S. government, whether in Regular, provisional or temporary forces, except service under a reserve commission while in attendance at a school or camp for training of candidates for commission. Commissioned service in the Regular Army or Philippine Scouts, if continuous to the present time, will be counted as having begun at the date of original commission. Any former officer of the Regular Army, and any retired officer, who may hereafter be appointed to the active list in the manner provided by law will be placed on the list of officers in accordance with his total actual commissioned service, and will be appointed in the grade corresponding to such place on the list. Other officers, if appointed in the grade of second lieutenant, will be placed at the foot of the list, and if in the grade of first lieutenant, immediately below officers of the two years' service.

#### SERVICE PAY BILL INTRODUCED IN SENATE.

The first of the bills providing for an increase of the pay of Army and Navy officers to be introduced in the Senate was presented for consideration on Nov. 6 by Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Senator Wadsworth introduced the bill following the appearance of Col. Edward L. Munson, Chief of the Morale Branch of the War Plans Division, General Staff, before the committee to urge a substantial increase in the pay of officers and men. The bill provides for a ten per cent. increase in the pay of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Public Health Service. For the enlisted men and female nurses the increase is fifty per cent. in base pay. The Acts of May 11, 1908, May 13, 1909, May 12, 1912, and Aug. 14, 1912, are repealed so far as they limit to \$5,000, \$4,500 and \$4,000 the pay of colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors in the Army and Marine Corps; of captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders in the Navy; of captain commandant, senior captain and captain in the Coast Guard; and of assistant surgeon general, senior surgeon and surgeon in the Public Health Service. Senator Wadsworth's bill provides that the provisional base pay of all chief petty officers holding active appointments shall be \$99 a month and for those holding permanent appointments \$126 a month. In addition to increased base pay the bill provides for increase in the ration to square with the rooms now authorized by law as quarters for the different ranks or ratings of officers and enlisted men; the commutation value to be determined by the President on July 1 each year. For the current fiscal year the value shall be computed on the basis of fifty-five cents per ration. Compensation of officers and men on the retired list shall be computed on the pay established by the bill and upon all allowances provided for officers and enlisted men of corresponding rank and rating on the active list.

#### PROPINQUITY AS RELATED TO SELECTION.

In the midst of Congressional hearings at which officers are asked their views on promotion by selection one illuminating incident has been brought into the limelight which furnishes an apt illustration of why Army officers are nearly a unit in opposition to any selection scheme. The incident, which has added considerable fuel to the dissatisfaction of the officer personnel of the Army on duty in Washington, and which opponents of selection declare shows "selection" working in its worst form, entailed the demotion of the head of a branch to his permanent rank of major in the Coast Artillery Corps on Oct. 31 and his promotion to colonel the very next day, Nov. 1, when promotions, which had been suspended by provision of Circular 420, W.D., Sept. 10, 1919, were resumed. While this advancement to a colonelcy will be temporary, it nevertheless jumps this officer more than one hundred files over others who, while not connected with the General Staff, must be regarded as equally able and efficient. Officers declare that such selections may be expected as a result of propinquity, and indicate that under selective promotion an officer near to the powers that be may be promoted where equally capable officers not at hand are passed over. If demotion and promotion are to operate justly and equitably, then the Secretary of War should take action which will reassure officers of the Army of all grades that in the application of the machinery of demotion and promotion no single individual or group of individuals will have the power to spoil the absolute fairness of the work nor get a chance to "play favorites." General Pershing has stated to the military committees that demotion should be made equitably following a war, and he remarked upon the abruptness of some demotions, particularly of officers who had served overseas. It is doubtful if the War Department policy intends a mo-

mentary return to permanent rank and an immediate rebound two grades higher. More than one hundred general officers, it may be pointed out, have not been so favored.

#### NAVY QUARTERS COMMUTATION RESTORED.

Officers of the Navy were gratified with the passage of a joint resolution in the House on Nov. 5, by a vote of 228 to 4, restoring the right to quarters in kind for their dependents or the authorized commutation, including allowances for heat and light. The vote was especially pleasing because there has grown up considerable pessimism over the attitude of the House on questions of Navy pay and allowances. Commutation, which was cut off Oct. 1 by a provision in the Naval Appropriation Act, will be allowed until the declaration of peace, a benefit which had been accorded the Army. Representatives Kelley and Oliver of the House Committee on Naval Affairs predicted that the new act will be made permanent.

#### RESIGNATIONS OF NAVY OFFICERS UNACCEPTED.

Evidently the Secretary of the Navy reconsidered his purpose to approve of the resignations of line officers of the Navy, and had not, up to Nov. 6, come to a definite conclusion. There has been no rescinding of the instructions noted last week, issued on Oct. 29, that resignations on file should be accepted for officers who are graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy and have been eight years or more in the Service. The fact remains, however, that up to Nov. 6 Secretary Daniels had not actually accepted any resignations of officers of the line that were awaiting approval, although it is believed that in some cases, at least, the papers were prepared and awaiting his attention. The Secretary has felt so strongly that officers who had received their education at the U.S. Naval Academy should continue to serve and so compensate the Government for its "investment" in each of them that when he proposed a limitation to the acceptance of resignations at eight years' service and above he was apparently not certain of his ground. Inquiries emanating from the office of the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the resignations of Army officers who were graduates of the U.S. Military Academy indicate that the question is still undecided in Secretary Daniels' mind. Of the 1,961 Regular Army officers who had resigned up to Oct. 29 only seventy-one were graduated from West Point, distributed by rank as follows: Lieutenant colonels, two; majors, six; captains, sixty-seven; first lieutenants, ten, and second lieutenants, sixteen.

#### CHANGES IN ARMY COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL.

A total of 13,680 emergency officers were reported as still in service Oct. 24. Of this number 2,470 belonged to the Medical Department, and 1,507 to the Air Service. From the signing of the armistice to Oct. 29, a total of 1,961 resignations of Regular Army officers had been accepted. This is eighteen per cent. of the number in service on Nov. 11, 1918. Of the Field Artillery officers, twenty-five per cent. have resigned; of the Coast Artillery, twenty-four per cent.; of the Infantry, nineteen per cent.; of the Cavalry eighteen per cent. Between Nov. 11, 1918, and Oct. 28, 1919, a total of 1,801 Regular Army officers were discharged from emergency rank. This is twenty-four per cent. of the number holding emergency rank on Nov. 11. The number holding emergency rank has been further reduced by resignations, retirements, deaths, and promotions in the Permanent Establishment.

#### INTERDEPARTMENTAL BOARD OF SURVEY.

An Interdepartmental Board, on which the War Department is represented by Major Gen. George H. Burr, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, General Staff, and the Navy by Rear Admiral William S. Smith, now on special duty at the Navy Department, has been created as an initial step in the peace-time operation of the Council of National Defense. The duty of the board will be to survey and classify the industrial and economic resources of the country for the national defense so that in time of stress these resources may be made quickly available to the military and naval departments of the government. The Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor departments are represented on the board by chiefs or directors.

#### NAVY UNIFORM REGULATIONS DELAYED.

While there has been wide inquiry of the Navy Department relative to changes in the uniform, which will be noted in the new issue of Uniform Regulations, the text for the booklet has still to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy. It is expected now that approval will be forthcoming so that the new and revised issue of the Regulations will be available to the Service about Dec. 1.

#### U.S. SOLDIERS' BODIES DELIVERED TO FOREIGN HOMES.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information from the Office of the Chief of Staff: It is the policy of the War Department to deliver, upon request of the next of kin, the bodies of American officers and enlisted men buried overseas to their bona fide homes in foreign countries, where such a course is practicable.



## GEN. PERSHING ON ARMY REORGANIZATION.

(Continued from page 295.)

tion resulting in such a situation as one department cornering certain supplies." Mr. Anthony asked if this might not result in a multiplicity of officers at small posts. General Pershing said: "It should be remembered we are trying to effect an organization to function in war. We have always been able to unite functions under one officer, which is an administrative detail that might be handled by the commanding officer at a post."

Referring to the possible reduction of staff officers in a smaller Army, General Pershing said: "I wish to emphasize that the reduction would probably be very small as we must have a certain number of staff officers to perform various duties. We provide a General Staff not only for headquarters of the Army, but for corps, divisions and minor units. I should advise against putting a legal limit on the number of officers of the General Staff who shall serve in Washington, for it might materially interfere with efficiency. I do not think it is possible to write into law the demarcation between parts of the General Staff here and elsewhere. It must be left to the officers, this application of the system of administration, and I do not believe the authority would ever be abused. I would establish a General Staff school large enough to accommodate all the officers who desired to take the course, and also to provide a supply of staff officers always available for detail to staff duty in times of stress."

## Beliefs in Promotion by Selection, and Single List.

Promotion was then taken up and General Pershing asserted that he firmly believed in promotion by selection, though he admitted the difficulty of applying any system was rather great. Of the many suggestions as to how selection was to be made none had appeared to be entirely satisfactory, and a very considerable percentage of Army officers was opposed to its adoption. He thought the difficulties might be met by arranging officers in different grades on three lists, thus: (1) Officers suitable for promotion at once; (2) officers who should be retained in their grades; (3) officers unfit for promotion, those who lack ability, energy and interest in their work. These men should be eliminated. He continued: "This brings up the question as to elimination of the dead timber present in our officer personnel. Elimination should be operative as soon as authority is granted by Congress. Coupled with elimination there should be provision for placing these officers on the retired list with, say, pay computed at two and one-half per cent. a year for the number of years in the Service." Asked if the limit should be seventy-five per cent., the level of retired pay for officers who had been efficient, he declared: "I would be inclined to fix the limit at fifty per cent. Elimination should be by boards of officers holding the same grade as the officers up for elimination."

Developing further the matter of a single list, General Pershing recalled the discussion of the previous day, adding: "We have to-day discrepancies in relative rank. The older officers believe their merits have not been given due consideration. The existence of differences of opinion and of jealousy between line and staff has resulted in making it almost impossible to get a united opinion of the Army as a whole in order to secure legislation making for the best administration of the Army. There is constant pulling and hauling, and nearly every Army officer here in Washington has a bill in his vest pocket which he thinks will meet the situation, but which on examination proves to be his favorite scheme for promotion. I had some of my own mind on looking over them I find that they certainly did favor the Cavalry."

"All officers of all arms could be placed on the same list. In operation, when an officer arrived at a certain place on the list he should be promoted no matter to what arm he belonged. This plan operated excellently in the Army in France, and we found that Artillery officers taking over Cavalry duties made good, as officers did in nearly all cases of interchange. We assigned officers to the Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry without regard to their previous service. As to the application of selection to a single list, it would operate as if applied to a single arm. For the staff the provision would be what is spoken of by some as 'running mates,' a system by which the staff officers would be carried along in relative positions to line officers. I can see no reason for raising the rank of staff officers when detailed to staff corps, though there might be exception in regard to staff officers who were required to go to colleges for special education for a number of years; but this could be easily adjusted. I have found in conferences with officers that there is almost unanimous approval of a single list for promotion. The fault of the law for the equalization of rank is in the law itself. If the single list is adopted officers of the old Army would start off from the same place."

Asked if he had been consulted on the War Department's bill, General Pershing stated he had not seen the draft of the bill until the previous day. Taking up the detail system again he said it had worked very well, continuing: "It was adopted to overcome stagnation that had existed in the departments for years—where the bureaus had developed no ability to function in time of war. I would continue the detail system in all the lower grades. In the technical departments a man after two details might be retained permanently. Promotion in any department would depend upon the flow of promotion in the whole Army. It certainly is a ridiculous state of affairs that officers in the corps outrank officers who command troops," he added, when it was stated that an officer in the Medical Department had reached the grade of lieutenant colonel in fifteen years, while a lieutenant colonel of Cavalry had served twenty-four years. He said the single list would operate for the Regular Army without regard to the temporary officers taken in in time of war.

## Irregularity of Demotion Depreciated.

Senator Johnson brought up the matter of demotion on a return to peace and General Pershing stated that he thought the problem would find a solution in the adoption of a system of selection. Naturally the officers occupying emergency rank must return to permanent grade, he said, and they should be demoted. A great many who served overseas have been demoted, while on this side a large number have been retained in higher rank, so that in order to attain a parity all emergency ranks should be rescinded. He stated he would favor that selection show a preference for men who on the battlefield had proved their worth. As to men who had not the opportunity of service abroad, he said the efficient men would come to the top in any event. General Pershing hoped that Congress would see the propriety of giving retirement at the rank held by officers in the war and stated that he would like to discuss this

question further at a future hearing after making a study of the matter. The irregularity of demotion, he stated, has created an unfortunate situation in the Army.

As to creating the rank of lieutenant general, answering a question by Senator Chamberlain, General Pershing recalled his previous statement that it was inadvisable to create this rank except for services performed during the war, because it was for actual service in the command of corps and divisions that the rank was created. Mr. Hull asked if he had an idea of his own future duty, and General Pershing answered that he had no mature conclusion as to how his duty as general should be articulated to the Army and he would rather reserve it as more of a personal question. As to any special distribution of officers who had not served with troops he had no opinion to express.

The Chemical Warfare Service, said General Pershing, should be retained, but he did not think it could be connected with the functions of the Corps of Engineers. If it was to be merged with any department he would recommend the Ordnance because of a closer relation. It is difficult to decide because of the possibilities of gas warfare and probably it would be developed to a higher degree under a separate bureau. "The Chief of Ordnance doesn't want it because it isn't in his line, and probably he could not draw to his aid the chemists and experts that can be attracted by a separate service. I am rather inclined to make it a separate corps, for the service must be retained and it must be developed. We came to an agreement once among nations to bar gas warfare, but at the first opportunity the agreement was violated. It put the Allies in a very difficult position. As to abolishing it on the ground of humanity, well, there are no humane distinctions in war. I cannot see much difference in the methods of killing. We should go on and encourage the chemists in every way to continue preparations for chemical warfare."

## Enlistment of a Reserve.

Senator Wadsworth recalled the discussion of a Reserve and asked that General Pershing develop that question further. He answered: "We have in all the divisions that were organized for war a great military asset which should be used as a basis for the organization of a reserve. The men who were in those divisions should come in voluntarily and I do not think there is any question but that officers and men would volunteer en masse. The local feature of a divisional organization is important and should not be disturbed." A general discussion of the composition of the divisions ensued, which led up to inquiries as to what would be done relative to the National Guard and questions as to its war service. General Pershing said the Guard had done good service considering the limitation of its opportunities, adding: "In any organization from now on, I am speaking of National Guard and National Army divisions, there must be a very complete sympathy between them and the Regular Army, and a strong desire on the part of the Regular Army to develop those divisions. This can be done by selecting special instructors from the Regular Army to prepare the young men under training for duty in these divisions. The War Department would always know the construction of these divisions was being carried on and in case of war could issue orders direct for these divisions to move. Promotions in the divisions should be confined to Reserve officers and it should be carried through up to and including major general. By doing this you would have the heartiest co-operation all around in building up a citizen army."

"We must allocate the trained men to divisions by law according to locality, otherwise there would be confusion in time of emergency. I feel so strongly on this I consider it vital, and no one realizes it more than the men who served at the front and learned the necessity of organization and the need for inculcating of esprit and morale. I would carry out the Reserve feature in all corps and departments, even to having a General Staff Corps of Reserve officers." General Pershing believed that Reserve divisions should be inducted into the Service by divisions and not through the operation of the Selective Service law. The morning session ended in a colloquy as to the distinction between universal training and service in which the Prussian system was discussed and General Pershing demonstrated that such a system would be impossible in this country.

## National Guard and the Reserve.

After the noon recess the discussion of the National Guard in its relation to a Reserve was resumed, and a greater part of the time was consumed in a crossfire of questions varying in degree according to the geographical lines represented by each Senator and Representative making inquiry. It ran the gamut of beliefs and theories that have been prominent in all discussions of the National Guard, yet singularly enough there seemed to be little disposition among the committeemen to defend the weakness of a militia system. General Pershing's observations began with the question of induction into the Reserve divisions, and he stated he would induct the Guard to be utilized in war into divisions representative of their geographical location. He thought some provision might be made to call the divisions into temporary service in case of insurrection, but the National Guard as such would not be considered a part of this Federal Reserve, according to his plan. He said: "I believe the National Guard could be trained to a higher degree of efficiency than it ever was before the war—that this could be attained through schooling for officers and men affording systematic instruction and we might even provide a system by which the young men from a training unit might go into the Guard. The difficulty is that we now have forty-eight Guard organizations in which there is hardly any co-ordination, for each of the states determines the size of its National Guard, the size of its appropriations, it appoints the officers, details the adjutant general; therefore, it is extremely difficult to allocate it to a Federal force. These are points which were brought up in considering the National Guard as a part of the national fighting forces, and constitute the reasons why it should be held strictly as state militia."

Mr. Kahn said that the country was notoriously unprepared before the war and even when the border trouble arose there was no great rush of men to get into the National Guard. General Pershing said this was a fact. Senator Wadsworth interposed to remark there was a good reason for a lack of recruiting in the Guard regiments because the War Department had shut down on it in order to build up the Regular Army. He knew of thousands of men who were trying by every influence they could to get into the Guard for border service. Answering various questions General Pershing said he would not release men from the obligation of training after they had served three years in the National Guard because it would not provide material for a good Army. As to maintaining the Guard on the lines provided in

the National Defense Act he said: "It is a fact that the national Government has practically no control of the National Guard at this time except through the allotment of appropriations and through the officers assigned as instructors. It is a sort of back-door, left-handed control; it is weak because it does not provide the power to issue orders or any other authoritative procedure, consequently the War Department has been forced to lose touch with the National Guard until after war has been declared."

Told that as a result of the law allowing one year and three-year enlistments the one-year enlistment had been suspended because of the great influx of men for this short time, General Pershing said that the one year privilege should be continued if for no other reason than that it provided an opening for young men who aspired to become officers to gain a basic training. Service of one year as volunteers should exempt from military training, in his opinion. He also believed Reserve officers should be encouraged to enter the work of training for military service. He expressed a preference for the Reserve being maintained under the Federal clause of the Constitution providing "the power to maintain armies." He could see no opposition to taking long-established units of the National Guard, like the Richmond Blues and the 7th New York, over bodily under this Federal clause.

## Readjustment of Pay Urged.

On the question of pay, General Pershing declared: "I wish to give strong emphasis to the necessity of a readjustment. I learn that many officers are living a hand-to-mouth existence and as a result many of our most valuable officers are leaving the Army. At this time we cannot afford to dispense with officers who have had experience in the war. Some step should be taken to meet this aggravating situation of the officers and the enlisted men. I would suggest a small increase in pay and in addition some additional number of rations, also a larger allowance for commutation of quarters. Some such plan will probably meet the requirements of the situation until the dollar again buys a dollar's worth of supplies. I doubt if we ever will reach a period when the base pay of 1908 will meet the requirements."

Referring to the Finance Department, General Pershing said if it were adopted there should come some agency which would control expenditures. If there developed a budget system, he thought it would work out much as does the system now in use. A budget system, he thought, might very well be extended to all departments. When it was suggested that Congress might thereby lose touch with War Department administration, General Pershing stated that Congress would be remiss if it did not analyze before it handed over lump sums in appropriations. Senator Wadsworth said he thought Congress would lose control, but General Pershing pointed out that should Congress desire to indicate what the funds should encompass it could itemize in that particular direction, but he insisted that it would be to the advantage of the War Department to control all appropriations, because it would tend toward increased economy and efficiency.

Mr. Hull asked: "Suppose we were to specify \$300,000,000 for the next year; do you think the Army could handle that uncontrolled?" General Pershing remarked: "I don't think the Army would have any difficulty in figuring out how to spend \$300,000,000."

Senator Wadsworth directed attention to the table accompanying the War Department bill which shows that the heavy artillery guns are assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps. General Pershing said: "From a tactical standpoint and from the standpoint of organization there is no question that all mobile artillery used with troops in the field should be made a part of the Field Artillery."

## Emergency Officers Disbursed.

Mr. Kahn, declaring there are now 2,000 vacancies in the officer personnel of the Regular Army, and that the Congress had authorized 18,000 officers until June 30, 1920, said he understood it was the purpose of the War Department to work into the Regular Army some of the emergency officers. He asked: "Should these be inducted at their present grades or at lower grades?" General Pershing said: "You could not require men of experience in the war to start at the bottom. We should recognize the ability and service of many of these men, and if taken into the Regular Army they should not face more than a slight reduction in grade." Mr. Greene pointed out that some held rank superior to Regular Army officers of long service who have been demoted and that demotion has entailed some awkward situations. General Pershing did not think it quite fair to adopt holding emergency officers in grades higher than officers of long standing as a policy. While these emergency officers cannot really take places to compare favorably beside men who had served through all the grades, he said, at the same time great benefit to the Army was to be derived by the selection of the specially efficient officers, who showed their worth on the battlefield. He advised against hard and fast law to regulate discrepancy.

"We had," he said, "some striking examples of the citizen officer who came through the camps. Some attained a majority and they served brilliantly. In the Regular Army we have always spent too much time in the grades below captain, and I am sure if we could get our captains sooner it would be of benefit to the Army. His opinion as to a maximum age for men entering the Service was about forty years, as provided in most armies. Asked whether an Army of the average age of nineteen years would be a good fighting force, General Pershing said his opinion leaned toward men who had arrived at maturity because they stand the hardships better. The final question led the General to state that he would separate the Air Service from the Signal Corps."

## Advises Retaining Higher Ranks.

General Pershing concluded his hearing on Nov. 5. He recommended the passage of the Sweet bill providing for doubling the compensation paid to officers disabled during the war, and asked consideration for the project of giving permanent commissions as lieutenant general to Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard and Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, James W. McAndrew and James G. Harbord. He also recommended that the committee consider the advisability of giving the rank of major general to all officers who commanded corps and the rank of brigadier general to those who commanded divisions in the field or headed the important staff corps. Speaking of the appointment of divisional commanders, the General stated that he had frequently changed commanders during the war and he learned of the fitness of the officers under him. Resuming his comments on the details of the War Department bill, General Pershing said he was of the opinion that the Dental Corps and the Veterinary Corps should be continued in the Medical Department. The



Construction Department should be placed under the Quartermaster Corps, as it was prior to the war. This, he said, was advisable in order not to create too many bureaus.

#### Development of Aviation.

Senator New took up the discussion of the creation of a separate Department of Aeronautics, and asked an opinion as to the importance of having a competent Air Service in the Army of the future. General Pershing said: "It is a very important auxiliary service and one necessary to success. It should be on the same footing as any principal auxiliary service, such as the Artillery, for example." The statement of Marshal Foch that if a nation is to conquer in war it must have supremacy of the air he considered a very clear statement of the situation. The tendency in England and France is towards the establishment of independent air services. He agreed with Senator New that a compact Air Service is necessary for the national defense. Asked whether it "can be made as effective under the Army and Navy as if it were in one department," General Pershing said: "It seems to me that concentration of some sort is necessary to the national development of aviation."

Senator New asked whether "it is too late to create an efficient service after the nation has entered a war." "The organization should be there," General Pershing replied, "and the knowledge of the resources in the hands of aviation authorities. It is impracticable to maintain sufficient equipment to carry on a war." But for the Army and the Navy to provide sufficient aviation activity to maintain an industry, the expense would be very large. We must be prepared to meet an air attack just as we must be prepared to meet an attack on land or by water. Interposition of a stronger air force of our own is the best way to meet it. "In the event of an air attack," General Pershing said, "the air force is combined with the defensive weapons, such as anti-aircraft guns, but the main reliance for the defense of the air must be placed in a successful air offensive."

Senator New then spoke of the plan advocated by General Trenchard, of Great Britain, in establishing a separate combatant air force. General Pershing replied that General Trenchard's failure lay in his inability to establish the proper connection with the commander of the land forces. He said the British officer came to a conclusion which he considered entirely erroneous, that the war could be won by aviation alone. The tendency on the part of air enthusiasts was to go a little too fast and jump at conclusions without realizing that relations with the other combat arms must be well considered. General Pershing said:

"It must be remembered that Infantry is the basic arm. No offensive can be launched without the Infantry. The new Infantry armament makes thorough training indispensable and makes indispensable the training with the Infantry of all other arms. In that aviation plays a very great part. It requires careful and close training with the Infantry in time of peace. The Air Service has to protect the Infantry from the enemy's aviation and from observation by the enemy's air forces."

General Pershing was of the opinion that the close co-operation of the Air Service and the ground troops hinged upon the training of aviators in time of peace to act with the Infantry. He said aviation was not independent, and it could not be for a long time, if ever. Senator New said the United States had produced only fifty-eight airplanes during the three months ending Sept. 30, and asked whether all the planes owned by the Army were not obsolescent. General Pershing replied that this was true.

Senator Kirby expressed the opinion that the Air Service was only an auxiliary arm and one that did not need to be built up to any great extent in peace time. He thought all aviation activities should be placed under the control of the Army. Mr. Kahn gave as his view that if a reasonable amount could be spent in peace time there would be no necessity for expending billions in time of war. General Pershing replied that this principle held true with regard to the whole military establishment. Congressman Green asked if the Air Service situation could not be compared with that of the Ordnance, saying that both Army and Navy needed Ordnance, but that no one advocated an independent Ordnance Department separate from both Army and Navy. General Pershing said the analogy did not hold as aviation was used for purposes aside from military ones. He summed up his comment on the Air Service bill as follows:

"I believe the bill in principle is correct, that is, the idea to develop all sides of aviation and use some central control for doing so. Just how far to use this control is a question. For procurement, it might be possible to unite the Army, Navy, Postoffice and Treasury departments so that appropriations called for could be grouped under one control. From the military standpoint I think the Army must retain control of a certain amount of aviation that is not to be put in the general pool. The military side cannot be wholly ignored and I am afraid that the service couldn't be thoroughly trained and prepared for war under a central authority. But there should certainly be generous co-operation between the Services."

Senator New spoke again of the value of the Air Service as a separate unit, referring particularly to the dropping of bombs on the enemy's infantry as they retreated. General Pershing replied that the officers who were at the front took the stories of bombing successes with "several grains of salt," adding that he was hopeful of the aviation game himself, but that he had some limitations which others apparently did not have. Congressman Anthony spoke of statements that had been made to the effect that the cause for the failure of the American air program had been due to difficulties in France. General Pershing said he had taken Col. Townsend F. Dodd to France with him as his adviser on air matters, but that he had been unfamiliar with the situation in France, and that he had then appointed Col. William Mitchell as head of the air forces. He had later had Col. William L. Kenly, Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois and Major Gen. Mason H. Patrick as his aviation officers. The result was that all these officers had conflicting ideas and different plans so that it was a difficult problem for him to solve the aviation situation. This doubtless caused confusion in the United States. He told the committee that when General Patrick was appointed administrative officer matters were entirely straightened out.

Congressman Fuller asked whether American troops were ordered over the top on the morning of the day the armistice was signed. The reply was that the American command did not know what was under discussion, and the mere talk of an armistice was not sufficient to cause any commander of good judgment to relax his activities. The General said he received word at six o'clock that fighting would be stopped at eleven o'clock, and that he had immediately had all commanding officers at the front notified, but that some fighting actually

continued through the hour set for the close of hostilities.

#### ARMY REORGANIZATION HEARINGS.

##### SENATE HEARINGS.

##### For Surveyor General of Army Purchases.

Charles G. Dawes, formerly brigadier general and general purchasing agent for the A.E.F., told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of the needs of the Army supply system on Nov. 4. General Dawes said the continuation of the various services of the Army with their special interests and their jealous care in obtaining their own supplies was essential to the success of the Army supply system. He advocated a plan whereby the services would make their own purchases and the general purchasing agent, or Quartermaster General, or, as he suggested, the surveyor general of purchases, would have the veto power and the authority to issue regulations governing distribution of purchases. General Dawes told the committee he had gone to France with the preconceived idea that the Army could be run like a big business, but he had learned that such an idea was erroneous, that there were other things involved that were more important than the principles that customarily actuate the heads of business concerns. He said that under the supply system which allowed the services to act as their own procurement agents, the authority of the head of the department was felt in such a way throughout the entire arm that the supplies were obtained much more quickly and much more efficiently than would be possible if requisitions were made through an intermediate agency. He was of the opinion that "the steam under pressure directly from above was infinitely more powerful than it would be through a kink in the pipe." He told the committee that it was a mistake for the General Staff to substitute itself for the services, adding, however, that it was necessary for the General Staff to force coordination by controlling the activities of the services. There is no question that it can be done, the General said, because, as he informed the committee, it was the system that produced results in the A.E.F.

General Dawes explained that the function of the general purchasing agent was to pass on purchases and to exercise the veto power, but to make no purchases himself. He said if Congress adopted a plan whereby each service should purchase certain supplies and a central agency should purchase the rest there would be continuous friction as to the proper division of authority. He was of the opinion that it would be better to give the central authority power to make all purchases rather than to divide the function between the two classes. The ideal solution, he told the committee, was to leave all purchasing to the services, but leave to the central authority the power to set prices and to regulate the amounts of any commodity to be purchased by any one department in the case of a shortage. General Dawes spoke at length on the necessity for distributing supplies equitably to all the services, saying that under the proposed system under consideration by Congress eight water-tight compartments would be created, when what was needed was a plan whereby there could be a flow from one department to the other, a surplus in one being used to satisfy a shortage in another. The General said this would result in making one service act as the agent for all others. He spoke of the record of the lack of co-operation between the Allies in the matter of distributing supplies, adding that there should have been unification of supplies just as there was unification of command. In closing, General Dawes told the committee that the general purchasing committee of which he was chairman obtained more than 10,000,000 ship tons of supplies in Europe and more than 7,000,000 from the United States. He again urged the necessity for establishing a central finance department for the Army.

##### Secretary Crowell on Supply Systems.

Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell made his second appearance before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Nov. 5 at the request of Senator Wadsworth that he give his views on a supply system for the Army. Secretary Crowell read a prepared statement to the committee, recommending that the functions of the War Department be divided into two main groups, the military functions and the munition and supply function. There should be two chief advisers for the Secretary of War under these two heads, the chief of the military functions having nothing to do with industrial matters, these coming under the control of the Chief of Munitions. In the opinion of Mr. Crowell the Chief of Munitions should be a civilian "since it is very rare that an officer of the Army is temperamentally fitted to head a huge supply organization." Under this head, by his plan, would be grouped all problems of purchase and supply, of storage and transportation. The departments he deemed necessary for the proper execution of the munitions program of the Army are Ordnance, Medical Corps, Transportation Corps (including Motor Transport), Construction Corps (which should include the Real Estate Department), and the Chemical Warfare Service.

On the question of selection Mr. Crowell put into his statement that he believed promotion should be by seniority alone up to the grade of captain; between captain and colonel, inclusive, while seniority should have predominant weight selection should be permitted for a small proportion of officers. He also expressed his belief in the principle that this country should have universal military training.

During the course of the hearing Senator Wadsworth told Mr. Crowell that the reorganization subcommittee had determined to recommend the adoption of a single list system for promotion as a part of the general reorganization legislation. He also informed the Secretary that the committee had in view the drafting of legislation to create a central supply department for the Army which would procure all supplies common to more than one bureau.

Answering questions relative to his proposition to retain the Construction Corps as a separate entity, Secretary Crowell said his view was based on the excellent service rendered by the corps in war, and that he believed it consistent with peace problems because the operations of the corps entailed an average expenditure of \$8,000,000 a year for the last ten years. In the war it was more than a billion dollars. He fully endorsed the view of Brig. Gen. Richard C. Marshall, jr., for a separate corps and also inclusion in it of the Real Estate Section. Promotion, he said, being a military matter, should be controlled by the chiefs of bureaus, but he was of the opinion that the Director of Munitions should have nearly everything to say as to the appointment of bureau chiefs. On the question of the size

of the Army he was not qualified to speak, he said. The Chemical Warfare Service, he declared, should be a separate service; it had proved its value and could not function properly if combined with the Corps of Engineers or the Ordnance Department. Chairman Wadsworth requested the Secretary to submit a tentative draft of his proposals immediately to the committee to aid in its reaching a conclusion, stating that the draft of the reorganization bill is nearing completion.

#### ARMY DISCIPLINE DISCUSSED.

##### Mr. Baker Denies "Discipline" of the Refractory.

When Secretary of War Baker appeared before the subcommittee on Military Justice of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Nov. 4 Senator Chamberlain availed himself of an opportunity he had evidently been long awaiting. He inquired of the Secretary as to War Department "discipline of refractory officers," and mentioned several high ranking officers, beside former Brigadier General Ansell, as having incurred the displeasure of the Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain's idea being that in consequence they had been made to feel, through demotion and transfer, War Department disapproval. The following colloquy occurred, as recorded in press reports:

"Whenever an inferior officer gets into a disagreement with his superior, he is likely to get the axe very suddenly," Senator Chamberlain declared.

"That isn't a fact," Secretary Baker said.

"But I say it is," Senator Chamberlain responded.

"We know it up here."

"Oh, of course," Mr. Baker said, "when an officer comes up to Congressional committees and says things that are independent of department views, you class anything that happens to him after as punitive punishment."

"Take your own actions," said Senator Chamberlain—"what did you do to General Kenly for his aircraft statements up here?"

"He was not disciplined," Secretary Baker returned.

"No, you don't call it discipline," Senator Chamberlain remarked. "What happened to Ansell? (former Acting Judge Advocate General). You put him in a place of innocuous desuetude, and reduced him in rank."

"I did that," Baker charges slander.

"I did that," Mr. Baker replied. "He was not only disagreeing with his superior, he was slandering him." "Yes, and what became of Adjutant General McCain when he thought his office ought not to go under the General Staff?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"I gave him the opportunity to command a division in the field, the heart's desire of every soldier," Mr. Baker said.

"Yes, but did he ask to be relieved?" Senator Chamberlain persisted.

"He'd never had anything but office experience. I confess that I did not know his military record," Mr. Baker said. "I thought he had commanded troops."

Senator Chamberlain named other officers of lower rank, and the Secretary conceded that some of them had been demoted and transferred.

"When a man can't get along with his chief he ought to get out of the Service," the Secretary concluded, "unless his chief is wrong, and then you ought to change the chief."

The committee was considering a bill drawn by Senator Chamberlain to carry out recommendations by former General Ansell as to changes in the Army courts-martial system. Mr. Baker declared his opposition to the proposal to create a military appellate court on the ground that it would make Army legal machinery too inflexible in wartime, however desirable it might be in peace.

"I do not believe," he said, "that a system ought to be established in peace which could not be maintained in war."

Beginning his examination of Secretary Baker, Senator Chamberlain called attention to the cases of four privates condemned to death in France for sleeping on post, or disobeying orders, but pardoned by President Wilson.

"General Ansell's statement that he had anything to do with influencing my action in connection with that had no basis in fact," Mr. Baker declared.

The Secretary told in detail of the recommendations by Generals Pershing, March and Bullard that the sentences be executed, concurred in by Major General Crowder, Judge Advocate General. Later, he said, General Crowder had expressed to him grave doubt as to whether the sentences ought to be carried out.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING MOTOR VEHICLES.

The Secretary of War directs that, for the purpose of providing motor vehicles for vocational training, the following motor vehicles be reserved from the surplus and non-serviceable motor vehicles now on hand or which may hereafter be declared surplus or non-serviceable: Passenger cars, 900; motor trucks, 900; motorcycles, 900, making a total of 2,700 vehicles. These vehicles may be serviceable or non-serviceable. In the case of non-serviceable vehicles they should be as complete as practicable.

The vehicles will be distributed by the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic as follows: To each of the seventeen divisional camps and to each of the three overseas departments: Passenger cars, 30; motor trucks, 30; motorcycles, 30. Total to be shipped for the seventeen divisional camps and three overseas departments, 1,800 vehicles. Insofar as practicable the distribution will include two-thirds non-standard and one-third standard vehicles. The following will be held in reserve by the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division for distribution to military posts, in accordance with vocational needs as later determined: Passenger cars, 300; motor trucks, 300; motorcycles, 300. Insofar as practicable these vehicles will all be non-standard. It is recommended that insofar as storage space is available the reserve vehicles be stored in the eastern, western and southern parts of the United States, respectively, so as readily to supply the vocational training needs of the troops in these several sections as they arise.

#### NO AIR SERVICE HANGARS AS ARMORIES.

Application for authority to use Air Service hangars as armories for the National Guard has recently come before the War Department. The department declined to grant the authority on the ground that it was not its policy to allow the use of hangars now or hereafter for other than aeronautical purposes except in an emergency and for temporary storage purposes.



## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Lieut. Comdr. Victor D. Herbster, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington, has been ordered to command the naval air station at Colo Sola, C.Z.

## Brooklyn Naval Base to Continue.

The Navy supply base at Brooklyn, N.Y., is to be continued in use, and will not be removed to Norfolk, Va., according to a statement made by Secretary Daniels on Nov. 7. While the activities of the Brooklyn base will not be anything approaching the war operations, they will still be important.

## Poisonous Liquid in Compasses.

In view of the fact that magnetic compasses will be issued to the U.S. Navy which contain a certain percentage of wood alcohol, all commanding officers have been directed to warn the personnel under their command of the danger involved in drinking wood alcohol, and warn them of the poisonous contents of the magnetic compasses. Wood alcohol when taken internally causes total and lasting blindness in a majority of cases where the victim is fortunate enough to escape death.

## Destroyer Reid Delivered to Navy.

The Navy's newest destroyer, the U.S.S. Reid, was delivered at the Boston Navy Yard on Nov. 6. Secretary Daniels, speaking of the vessel, said it was the "last word in inter-Ally knowledge of this type of craft and a new record was made in construction. In forty-five and one-half working days the Reid was built and finished ready for service and for delivery to the Navy Department by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at the Squantum works." The Reid is 12,000 tons, with engines developing 30,000 horsepower and has a speed of thirty-five knots. She is equipped with water tube boilers, Curtis marine turbines, twin screws making forty-five revolutions a minute and her crew will number 110 officers and men.

## Radio Service with Belgium.

The Naval Communication Service has inaugurated a trans-Atlantic radio service with Belgium. Messages will be accepted at Washington, D.C., for transmission to any point in Belgium at a charge of twenty-five cents per word beyond Washington. Acknowledgments and replies will be received from Belgium by cable.

## U.S. Torpedo Boats at Messina, Italy.

The U.S. torpedo boats 111, 137, 167 and 183 were reported in an Associated Press dispatch from Messina, Italy, as having arrived there on Oct. 26. The officers and crews of the four ships visited the ruins caused by the earthquake which wrecked the city some time ago. They were greeted cordially, particularly in what is to be known as the American quarter, because that part of the city was originally rebuilt with frame houses sent from the United States to relieve the distress of Italian families who were left without shelter by the earthquake.

## Yellow Fever Aboard U.S.S. Chicago.

Two cases of yellow fever aboard the U.S.S. Chicago in August last, both resulting in recovery, were recently reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, by the medical officer aboard the ship. The cases occurred during an outbreak of yellow fever at Anapala, Honduras, and the medical officer in his account said: "We gave the first treatment ever given to man, of the antileptospira tetratoid serum of Noguchi, to one of our yellow fever cases. The serum had a very happy effect upon the boy and seemed to turn a bad prognosis into a successful convalescence in his case." The Rockefeller Commission arrived from San Salvador on Aug. 31 and established their laboratory aboard the Chicago, as it possessed the only available source of electricity.

## Fatal Explosion on Japanese Battleship.

The maneuvers of the entire Japanese navy, in which the Emperor participated, were marred by an explosion on the battleship Hyuga in Tokyo Bay on Oct. 25, according to an Associated Press dispatch. Fourteen men were killed and thirty injured. The Emperor was aboard the battleship Settsu. The maneuvers, which were the most elaborate in the history of the navy, included mimic battles and airplane attacks on coastal cities.

## Reductions in British Navy.

Fifty-one British warships of the Portsmouth reserve fleet had their ships' companies reduced to six men each on Oct. 23 in pursuance of the plans of the Admiralty to reduce expenses. Other reductions in personnel are to be made, and many vessels now afloat with full crews will be laid up in ordinary.

## British Cruiser Kent to Be Sold.

The British cruiser Kent, which played a prominent part in the chase and final destruction of the German squadron under Admiral Von Spee in the Falkland Island fight in December, 1914, is to be sold at Hong Kong, China, where she now lies. Her flag has been sent to Canterbury Cathedral, England, and her crew has been paid off and sent home. The Kent went into action with men at work sawing up targets and other timbers, and passing the pieces to the stockholders. Every scrap of timber aboard her would have gone on the fires had the engagement lasted long enough to make such a sacrifice necessary. The Kent made twenty-five knots—the highest speed she had ever attained—and finally overtook and sank the German cruiser Nurnberg, closing to 3,300 yards.

## WINTER MOVEMENTS OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

Following a conference held Nov. 5 at the Navy Department between Secretary Daniels, Admiral H. B. Wilson, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Rear Admiral C. B. Brittain, his chief of staff; Admiral R. E. Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations, and Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, relative to the winter movement of the Atlantic Fleet, Secretary Daniels stated that "during the war it had not been possible to dock and make the necessary overhaul and repairs to the ships and the Pennsylvania, Arizona, Oklahoma, Nevada, Utah and Florida are under repairs, two at the New York Navy Yard, one at Norfolk, one at Philadelphia and two at Boston. The overhaul of these ships has been very extensive, but by the end of the year practically all of the necessary repairs will have been completed." The Secretary announced: "Admiral Wilson will leave on Jan. 8 for southern waters to carry out the usual winter program of the Atlantic Fleet. He will have in his command eight dreadnoughts—the Pennsylvania, Arizona, Oklahoma,

Nevada, Utah, Florida, Delaware and North Dakota; fifty-four destroyers, submarines and auxiliaries, and other battleships will follow as soon as sufficient personnel is secured to fully man them. While in southern waters the fleet will visit various South American ports, and will also visit the Panama Canal."

## SALE OF NAVY PLANT.

The Secretary of the Navy announces that the Victory Turbine Plant at Buffalo, N.Y., built by the Navy for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, will be sold Nov. 17, 1919. It is ready for immediate occupancy and the purchaser also has the privilege of bidding on 3,600 tons of soft coal at the plant, which is located in Tonawanda, across the street from the Buffalo city line. It is an ideal location for a machine shop, automobile manufacturing or assembling plant, structural steel plant or other manufacturing purposes. The terms of sale provide for divided payments over a number of years at low interest rates. Sealed proposals will be received by Commodore G. R. Salisbury, U.S.N., inspector of engineering material, Federal Building, Buffalo, N.Y., not later than twelve o'clock noon, Nov. 17.

## TO BRING HOME 5,000 MARINES.

About 5,000 men of the U.S. Marine Corps, who enlisted for the duration of the war and are now stationed in Haiti and in Santo Domingo, are to be brought home for Christmas and discharged from the Service, by direction of Secretary Daniels. Officers at Marine Corps headquarters are working diligently on the details of this further demobilization of the Marines, and when the force to be brought home has gone out it will leave the Marine Corps with hardly more than 10,000 enlisted personnel. Difficulty in securing transport, it is expected, will be overcome shortly and three ships will be assigned to this duty.

## THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on pages 316-17.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 1, 1919.

Comdr.: E. G. Allen to course instruction Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; A. Glenda to command U.S.S. Thatcher; C. S. Joyce to command U.S.S. Belknap.  
Lieut. Comdr.: P. A. Grutchfield to command U.S.S. O-9; F. G. Heinicke to Naval Academy; L. R. Brown to command Villalobos; C. McCauley to command Elcano; C. H. Cobb to Off. Dist. Communication Supt., Philadelphia, Pa.; P. J. Peyton to U.S.S. Salem as exec. off.; S. M. LaBounty to U.S.S. Rainbow; C. L. Fox, orders Oct. 14 rev.  
Lieut.: J. C. Parker to 3d Naval Dist.; S. H. Dickson to Supply Dept., Navy Yard, New York; C. D. Gilroy to command Democracy (comdr. Div. One); A. G. Hatch to command U.S.S. R-18; D. White to command U.S.S. Southard; A. H. Mallon to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; W. Masack to U.S.S. Arrowhead; E. A. Robie, retired, revert to former status as a gunner on retired list on Navy; J. A. Rogers to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; J. H. Smith to U.S.S. Camden as navigator; O. G. Rugs to Navy Med. Sup. Depot, Mare Island, Calif.; L. B. Corbin to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, L.I., as supply officer.  
Lieut. (M.C.) H. H. Jackson to Great Lakes.  
Lieut., j.g.: J. C. Kinley to U.S.S. Gulfport; C. L. Fox to Glacier.  
Ensigns: N. A. Brown to continue duty, Naval Air Sta., Montauk, L.I.; J. P. Burke to Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; J. J. McCann to Rappahannock; H. Erlanger, orders Oct. 22 rev.; C. H. Miley to Supply Dept., Navy Yard, New York; P. M. Smith to U.S.S. Rowan; H. W. Reynolds to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Meyer and on board when commissioned; G. W. Mead to U.S.S. Wyoming.  
Ensigns (S.C.): G. W. Fried to Jupiter.  
Gunner: C. M. Miller to continue duty U.S.S. New York; J. J. Mulken to Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; A. J. Wellweber to U.S.S. Delaware.  
A.P. Clerk H. F. Rodner to U.S.S. Rainbow as supply officer.  
Bran. (T) E. A. Proulx to revert to former status as an enlisted man.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 3, 1919.

Rear Admiral E. A. Anderson det. Comdr. Cruiser Div. 1, Atlantic Fleet; to Comdt. 6th Nav. Dist. and add. duty as Comdt. navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Capt.: E. T. Evans to command Flotilla 5, Des. Sqdn. 4, U.S. Pacific Fleet; J. H. Comfort to Asst. to Comdt., 6th Nav. Dist., Charleston, S.C.  
Comdr.: C. E. Cummings to course instruction Nav. War College; S. C. Bowen to command Sub-Div. 3; J. T. G. Stapler to course instruction Nav. War College, Newport, R.I.  
Comdr. (M.C.) R. E. Stoops to U.S.S. Mississippi.  
Lieut. Comdr.: A. H. Douglas to commanding off., Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, L.I.; R. C. Lawder to U.S.S. Brooklyn, Comdr. Div. 1, Asiatic Fleet; L. Anderson to aid to Comdt. navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Lieut. Comdr.: J. P. Atkinson, J. E. Iseman, jr., B. R. Muir, M. A. Leahy, W. L. Heiberg and H. D. McCormick (ret.) revert to rank of lieutenant on retired list.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Hart (ret.) revert to former rank of lieutenant (j.g.) on retired list.  
Lieut.: C. J. McReavy, H. St. C. Sense and W. D. Thomas designated as nav. aviators.  
Lieut. E. W. Carver to Rappahannock.  
Lieut. J. S. Netherland revert to rank of chief machinist on retired list, Navy, Oct. 25, 1919.  
Lieut. W. E. B. Grant (ret.) revert to former rank of chief mach. on retired list.  
Lieut. (M.C.) I. N. Hurd revert to rank of chief pharm. on retired list.  
Lieut. (S.C.) C. W. Loomis (ret.) revert to rank of chief pay clerk on retired list.  
Lieut. G. B. Kimberley (S.C.) revert to rank of chief pay clerk on retired list.  
Lieut. T. F. Hobby (ret.) revert to rank of chief mach. on retired list.  
Lieut. (j.g.): D. H. Clarke to Des. Flotilla B for duty conn. with Flotilla B; W. Henry to U.S.S. Ingraham; J. L. Holloway to Destroyer Flotilla B; H. A. Russell to Laramie.  
Ensigns: L. T. Kittredge to Shawmut; C. L. Lee to U.S.S. Ward; A. R. Pierce to U.S.S. R. L. Barnes; H. W. Eberle to U.S.S. Brasso; F. J. Enright to U.S.S. Porter.  
Chief Gun. E. T. Proctor to U.S.S. Utah.  
Gunners: W. F. Hall to corp. off., U.S.S. Stockton; R. J. Simpson to radio duty in office Dist. Communication Supt., 1st Nav. Dist.; H. K. Williams to U.S.S. Oklahoma.  
Mach. T. Evans to U.S.S. Oklahoma.  
A.P. Clerk J. B. Shea to duty with supply off., navy yard, Washington, D.C.  
Pay Clerks: L. W. Sperling to Vestal; T. Dunn (S.C.) to San Francisco.  
Corp. H. L. Waite to U.S.S. Seattle.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 4, 1919.

Comdr.: E. P. Mason to navy yard, New York; H. W. Oshanes to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.  
Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Verzer (M.C.) orders Oct. 17 rev.  
Lieut.: R. B. Claghorn to U.S.S. Balch; E. F. Collins to U.S.S. Downes; T. A. Durham to U.S.S. Minneapolis; D. R. Evans to Nav. Sta., Virgin Islands; H. N. Fallon to U.S.S. Nebraska; D. C. Fox to U.S.S. Parker; J. T. Metcalf to U.S.S. Duane; G. R. Murray to duty in Supply Dept., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. D. Murray, jr. to U.S.S. North Dakota; E. L. Jones to 5th Nav. Dist.; A. T. Keen to U.S.S. Arizona; I. Clark continue duty at D.S.N.O.T.S., Hampton Roads;

G. E. Braine to U.S.S. New Jersey; W. M. A. Wynne to U.S.S. North Dakota.

Lieut. (M.C.) K. S. Davis to Glacier.  
Lieut. (j.g.): D. T. Shaw to Rapidan; E. A. Bell to temp. duty rec. ship, N.Y.; W. H. Flint to N.A.S., Rockaway; H. Goodstein to U.S.S. Benham; W. D. Wood to Martha; H. H. MacLusky to Ramapo; D. M. McCurl to U.S.S. North Dakota. (Dispatch from Admiral Knapp, Oct. 16, 1919.)

Lieut. (j.g.): C. E. Rose and P. W. Weiss det. Dutch Ship Mission, to report to Comdr. Nav. Forces, East Mediterranean.  
Ensigns: G. N. Hess to U.S.S. Kanawha; E. R. Brown to duty in Disbursing Office, Nav. Tr. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; J. A. Sedgwick to U.S.S. Des Moines; J. B. Walrath to duty with Aid for Operations, 3d Nav. Dist.; A. J. McKelway to Anacostia; B. Wilson orders Oct. 15 rev.  
Gunn. H. V. Keeler to off-in-charge, Nav. Air Sta., Astoria, Ore.  
Mach. T. P. Gallagher to U.S.S. Alabama.

## C.M.O. 281-1919, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. Romeo B. Scribner, Pay Corps, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on Feb. 19, 1919, at Hoboken, N.J., and was found guilty of violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy, neglect of duty and culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty.

Sentence.—To lose three numbers in his temporary grade of lieutenant, and to lose three numbers in his permanent grade of ensign. The sentence was approved.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 31.—Capt. G. K. Shuler orders Aug. 27, 1919, to R.O., Philadelphia, Pa., revoked.  
Capt. W. J. Green to M.B., Quantico, Va.  
Q.M. Clerk B. W. Johnson honorably discharged.  
Second Lieut. S. M. Bankert appointed 2d lieut. (temp.) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at M.B., Quantico, Va.  
NOV. 1.—First Lieut. G. N. Draine, E. C. Horsman and 2d Lieut. J. L. McSwaney honorably discharged.  
NOV. 3.—Lieut. Col. E. T. Fryer detached Asiatic Fleet to United States.  
Major C. B. Vogel to Rectg. District of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Major B. F. Rittenhouse to home to resume status on retired list.  
First Lieut. A. L. W. Gordon to M.B., Quantico, Va., for duty with detachment being organized at that post for service with 1st Brigade, Haiti.  
Second Lieut. W. L. Ross honorably discharged.  
Second Lieut. A. B. Sage appointed 2d lieut. (temp.) in Marine Corps.  
Pay Clerk D. J. Dee to Headquarters, M.C.  
Pay Clerk E. J. Klingenhagen temporary appointment as pay clerk revoked.  
NOV. 4.—Capt. R. O. B. Burwell to Headquarters, M.C.  
Capt. D. Curtis to U.S.S. New York.  
First Lieut. J. A. Tabbs to 1st Regt. M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Second Lieut. J. C. Jackson to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.  
Second Lieut. V. Salanche honorably discharged.  
NOV. 5.—Major J. W. McCleary to resume status on retired list.  
Capt. C. A. Larkin to M.B., Puget Sound, Wash.  
Capt. W. Woodworth to 1st Advanced Base Force, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Capt. J. F. Evans to U.S.  
Pay Clerk A. L. Robinson honorably discharged.  
NOV. 6.—Capt. J. T. Moore to 15th Separate Battalion, Brest, France.

## COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

NOV. 3.—Capt. of Engrs. J. E. Dorry to Northern Division.  
Capt. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd to Eastern Division.  
Capt. F. S. Van Hooker to Bear.  
Capt. C. S. Cochran captain of port, Philadelphia.  
Capt. C. E. Selzer to Apache.  
Capt. G. C. Alexander to Manning.  
NOV. 5.—Capt. Eben Barker to Itasca.  
NOV. 6.—Capt. L. T. Chalker to Itasca.  
Capt. of Engrs. S. M. Rock to New York Division.

## VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY.

## LATE MOVEMENTS OF U.S. NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessel of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given in the complete table published below:

Avocet and Thrush arrived at Bermuda Nov. 5, en route to Hampton Roads, Va.  
Baltimore sailed from Balboa for Acapulco, Salvador, Nov. 5.  
Brutus sailed from San Pedro for San Francisco Nov. 4.  
Columbia sailed from New York to sea Nov. 5.  
Delaware sailed from Hampton Roads for Portland, Me., Nov. 5.  
Evans and Greer arrived at Cristobal Nov. 5, en route to San Diego, Calif.  
Lamb sailed from Guantanamo for Canal Zone Nov. 5, en route to San Diego, Calif.  
Long arrived at Newport, R.I., Nov. 5.  
McLanahan arrived at San Diego, Calif., Nov. 5.  
Nicholson and O'Brien arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 5.  
Redwing sailed from Norfolk Yard Nov. 5.  
Shurlock sailed from Guantanamo for Canal Zone Nov. 5, en route to San Diego, Calif.  
Winslow sailed from Hampton Roads for New York Nov. 5.  
Yankton sailed from Copenhagen, Denmark, to Harwich, England, Nov. 5.

## ADDRESSES OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Corrected to Nov. 5, 1919. Later changes appear above.

## U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief, PENNSYLVANIA (flagship), New York Yard.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

CONNECTICUT (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. Yates Stirling, Navy yard, Philadelphia.  
KANSAS, Capt. Philo Williams, Navy yard, Philadelphia.  
LOUISIANA, Capt. John F. Hines, Navy yard, Philadelphia.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. E. L. Bennett ordered to command, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral Roger Wells, Commander.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De L. Hasbrouck, Navy yard, Philadelphia.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws, Philadelphia Yard.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough, Navy yard, Boston.  
DELAWARE, Capt. R. B. Ballou, Hampton Roads, Va.  
FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robison, Navy yard, Boston.  
NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas J. Seon, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Seven.

ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Dayton, Navy yard, New York.  
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. A. Moulton, Navy yard, New York.  
NEVADA, Capt. W. D. McDougal, Navy yard, Philadelphia.  
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin, Navy yard, Norfolk.



## Cruiser Squadron One.

## Division One.

TOPEKA, Capt. S. V. Graham. Charleston, S.C.  
HUNTINGTON, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. Puerto Cortes, Honduras.  
NIAGARA, Comdr. R. E. Adams. En route Vera Cruz, Mexico.  
Destroyer Squadron Three.  
Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commander.  
ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet. En route Key West, Fla.

## Flotilla One.

## Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Conn, jr. Pensacola, Fla.  
Division Twenty-four.  
ABBOTT, Comdr. L. C. Farley ordered to command. Pensacola, Fla.  
BAGLEY, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. Pensacola, Fla.  
CLEMONS, Comdr. G. C. Dickman. Fitting out at Newport News Shipbuilding Co.  
HOPEWELL, Comdr. W. F. La Frenz. Pensacola, Fla.  
HARADEN, Comdr. E. H. Booth. Azores to New York Nov. 2.  
THOMAS, Comdr. V. V. Woodward. Pensacola, Fla.

## Division Six.

CRIVEN, Philadelphia Yard.  
LITTLE, Comdr. A. C. Thomas. Charleston, S.C.  
KIMBERLY, South Boston.  
SIGOURNEY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
STURRINGHAM, Comdr. W. L. Sperry, jr. Philadelphia Yard.  
CONNOR, Comdr. F. K. Libenow. Norfolk Yard.

## Division Seven.

COLHOUN, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. Pensacola, Fla.  
MCKEE, Comdr. H. H. Norton. Pensacola, Fla.  
ROBINSON, Comdr. G. C. Soule. Pensacola, Fla.  
STEVENS, Comdr. F. M. Robinson. Pensacola, Fla.  
RINGGOLD, Comdr. Leo Sabin. Pensacola, Fla.  
MCKEAN, Comdr. E. C. Williams. Portsmouth, N.H.

## Flotilla Two.

LEONIDAS (temporary tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson. Pensacola, Fla.

## Division Eight.

RELI, Comdr. C. S. Keller. Navy yard, Portsmouth.  
CALDWELL, Comdr. B. McCandless. Pensacola, Fla.  
HARDING, Comdr. H. D. Cooke. Pensacola, Fla.  
GRIDLEY, Comdr. F. J. Fletcher. Portsmouth, N.H.  
FAIRFAX, Comdr. W. W. Smith. Hampton Roads, Va.  
TAYLOR, Comdr. A. D. Turnbull. Hampton Roads, Va.

## Division Nine.

ISRAEL, Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
LUCE, Comdr. N. O. Wynkoop. Navy yard, Boston.  
MAURY, Comdr. E. A. Lagan. Philadelphia.  
LANDALE, Portsmouth.  
MANLEY, Comdr. H. P. Page. Norfolk, Va.  
STIMBLING, Comdr. Comdr. Leland Jordan. Navy yard, Portsmouth.

## Division Twenty-eight.

BELKNAP, Comdr. E. G. Allan. Pensacola, Fla., to sea Oct. 27.  
MCCOOK, Comdr. W. R. Van Auker. Pensacola, Fla.  
MCCALLA, Hampton Roads, Va.  
RODGERS, Comdr. A. M. Stecker. New York, N.Y.  
BANCROFT, Comdr. V. D. Chaplin. Norfolk, Va.  
INGRAM, Comdr. M. B. De Mott. Hampton Roads, Va.

## Flotilla Three.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. E. Wood. Sailed from Azores for Bermuda Oct. 28, en route Hampton Roads.

## Division Nineteen.

BRECKENRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. Philadelphia Yard.  
BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown. Pensacola, Fla.  
BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes. Constantinople.  
DUPONT, Comdr. W. Baggaley. Constantinople, Turkey.  
BERNARD, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. Philadelphia Yard.  
BARNEY, Comdr. J. L. Kaufman. Pensacola, Fla.

## Division Twenty.

COLE, Comdr. I. F. Dorth. In Mediterranean waters.  
J. FRED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Milson. In Mediterranean waters.  
HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farguhar. Spalato.  
STOCKTON, Comdr. H. A. Baldrige. Hampton Roads, Va.  
ELLIS, Comdr. T. E. Van Meter. New York, N.Y.  
CROWNSHIELD, Comdr. Comdr. E. E. Sampson. New York, N.Y.

## Division Twenty-one.

MEREDITH, Comdr. E. D. Washburn. Pensacola, Fla.  
BUSH, Comdr. R. B. Coffey. Pensacola, Fla.  
CONWELL, Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. Azores to New York Nov. 2.  
MADDOX, Comdr. A. S. Hickey. Viborg, Finland.  
FOOTE, Comdr. D. H. Stuart. Trieste, Austria.  
KALK, Comdr. Comdr. N. B. Van de Veer. Chatham, England.

## Destroyer Squadron One.

Flotilla Seven.  
CHESTER (flagship), Capt. C. E. Train. Boston, Mass.

## Division One.

Comdr. D. V. Patterson, Commander.  
BAGCH PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN and DOWNES. At Norfolk Navy Yard.

## Division Two.

Comdr. R. S. Venable, Commander.  
CUSHING, ERIKSSON and McDOUGAL. New York Yard.

O'BRIEN, Southern Drill Grounds.  
NICHOLSON, Southern Drill Grounds.  
WINSLOW, Norfolk Yard.

## Division Three.

WADSWORTH, PORTER, CUMMINS, TUCKER and WAIN. Wright, Philadelphia.

CONYNGHAM. Boston, Mass.

## Flotilla Eight and Nine.

## Division Four.

Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Horsey, Commander.  
SAMPSON, Comdr. Comdr. M. L. Horsey. Newport, R.I.

WILKES, ALLEN, SHAW, DAVIS and ROWAN. Philadelphia.

## Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHAUD, Comdr. R. Wilson. Pensacola, Fla.  
CHANDLER, Comdr. F. Cogswell. Pensacola, Fla.  
HOVEY, Comdr. S. B. McKinney. Hampton Roads, Va.  
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. Philadelphia to Newport Nov. 3.

BROOME, Comdr. G. C. Davy. Philadelphia, Pa.

## Division Five.

GREGORY and DYER. New York Navy Yard.

## Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. F. V. McNair. Philadelphia, Pa.  
SCHENCK, Comdr. N. H. Goss. Philadelphia, Pa.

Note.—Other vessels assigned to above divisions have not yet been placed in commission.

## Mine Detachment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. S. Gannon. Newport, R.I.  
SPRAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele. Philadelphia Yard.  
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Connor. Navy yard, Boston.  
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. Navy yard, Boston.

## Train.

Rear Admiral H. McL. P. Huer, Commander.  
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. W. B. Wells. New York.  
PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. Lyon. New York.  
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.C.). Portsmouth, N.H.  
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.C.). Charleston.  
BRIDGE, En route New York.  
MAUMEE, Comdr. A. H. Rice. Navy yard, New York.  
CULGOA, New York Yard.

## Fuel Ships.

NEREUS, Norfolk Navy Yard.  
MARE, Malta.  
NERO, Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard.  
CAESAR, Norfolk, Va.

## PROTEUS, Norfolk Yard.

ARTHURSA, Ponta Delgada, Azores, to Port Arthur, Texas, Nov. 2.  
BRAZOS, Boston Yard to sea Nov. 3.

## U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic and European waters, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

## Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief.

## NEW MEXICO (flagship).

## Battleship Squadron One.

## Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander.

## Division One.

RHODE ISLAND, Capt. W. S. Crosley. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.  
VIRGINIA, Capt. W. H. Standley. Navy yard, Boston.  
NEW JERSEY, Capt. W. R. Gherard. Navy yard, Boston.

## Division Two.

## Rear Admiral W. R. Rhoades, Commander.

GEORGIA (flagship), Capt. L. C. Palmer. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.  
NEBRASKA, Capt. P. N. Olmsted. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

VERMONT, Capt. E. S. Kellogg. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.  
Battleship Squadron Four.

Admiral Rodman also commands Squadron Four and Division Eight.

## Division Six.

## Rear Admiral J. S. McKean ordered to command.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. Waldo Evans. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
ARKANSAS, Capt. L. R. de Steiguer. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

NEW YORK, Capt. W. V. Pratt. Navy yard, Puget Sound.  
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

## Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. San Pedro, Calif.

IDAHO, Capt. C. T. Vogelgesang. Coronado, Calif.  
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett. Coronado, Calif.

## Cruiser Squadron Two.

## Division Two.

SEATTLE, Capt. J. E. Blakey. Seattle, Wash.  
CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. En route Acapulco, Salvador.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. Mare Island.  
DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Fennel. Mare Island, Calif.

## Destroyer Squadron Four.

## Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. W. T. Evans. San Diego, Calif.

## Flotilla Four.

## Capt. Ward K. Workman, Commander.

MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. Sailed from Baltimore Oct. 20 for San Diego.

## Division Ten.

MUGFOED, Comdr. H. F. Glover. Quincy, Mass.  
WILLIAMS, Comdr. E. F. Bernard. Mare Island Yard.

SCHLEY, Comdr. E. L. Henderson. San Diego, Calif.  
CRAMPTON, Comdr. Comdr. W. O. Hayes. New York.

CHEW, Comdr. Comdr. E. H. Connor. San Diego, Calif.  
HAZELWOOD, Comdr. Comdr. H. L. Mearns. San Diego, Calif.

## Division Eleven.

HART, Comdr. H. Jones. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.  
INGRAM, Comdr. D. M. Le Breton. Azores to New York Nov. 2.

LUDLOW, Comdr. G. M. Havenacott. Mare Island, Calif.  
BURNS, Comdr. W. H. Lee. San Diego, Calif.

ANTHONY, Comdr. D. A. Scott. San Diego, Calif.  
CRANE, Comdr. Comdr. William F. Greenham. Mare Island, Calif.

## Division Twelve.

BREESE, Avalon, Calif.  
LAMBERTON, Comdr. J. H. Hoover. San Diego, Calif.

RADFORD, Avalon, Calif.  
LAMBERTSON, Comdr. J. H. Hoover. Avalon, Calif.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. J. C. Jennings. Avalon, Calif.  
GAMBLE, Comdr. J. H. Everson. Mare Island, Calif.

RAMSAY, Comdr. E. F. Clement. Mare Island, Calif.

## Flotilla Five.

## Capt. Arthur Orenshaw, Commander.

PRAIRIE (tender). San Diego, Calif.

## Division Thirteen.

UPSHUR, Comdr. W. D. Puleston. San Diego, Calif.  
GREER, Comdr. C. E. Smith. En route San Diego via Canal Zone.

AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Sprance. San Diego.  
PHILIP, Comdr. Comdr. E. W. Strother. San Diego, Calif.

BUCHANAN, Comdr. H. H. J. Benson. San Diego, Calif.  
ELLIOTT, Comdr. E. L. Gunther. San Diego, Calif.

## Division Fourteen.

RATHBURN, San Diego, Calif.  
DENT, Comdr. Comdr. William O. Wickman. San Diego, Calif.

ROPER, Comdr. Comdr. J. F. McClain. San Diego, Calif.  
TALBOT, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. San Diego, Calif.

DORSEY, Comdr. W. H. Toas. San Diego, Calif.  
WATERS, Comdr. J. F. Shafroth, jr. San Diego, Calif.

## Division Fifteen.

EVANS, Comdr. F. H. Sadler. En route San Diego via Canal Zone.

WOLSEY, Comdr. Henry C. Gearing. San Diego, Calif.  
YARNALL, Comdr. W. F. Halsey, jr. Mare Island, Calif.

WICKES, Comdr. Comdr. R. E. Rogers. San Diego, Calif.  
LEA, Comdr. Comdr. D. A. McElrath. Mare Island, Calif.

TARBELL, Comdr. Comdr. G. B. Heey. Mare Island, Calif.

## Flotilla Six.

BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. F. J. Horns. New York, N.Y.

## Division Sixteen.

TATNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Malta.

BADGER, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. San Diego, Calif.  
TWIGGS, Comdr. L. C. Johnson. San Diego.

BARRETT, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. Philadelphia.  
DE LONG, Comdr. Comdr. James B. Spore. En route Guam.

JACOB JONES, Comdr. P. H. Bantado. Philadelphia, Pa.

## Division Seventeen.

KENNISON, Comdr. Comdr. Alfred S. Wolfe. San Francisco.  
KILTY, Comdr. Comdr. G. B. Whitehead. Azores to New York Nov. 2.

CLAXTON, Comdr. Comdr. F. T. Leighton. Navy yard, Mare Island.

HAMILTON, Comdr. Comdr. R. G. Oomen. Navy yard, Mare Island.

BOWARD, Fitting out at Union Iron Works.  
STANBURY, Fitting out at Union Iron Works.

## Division Eighteen.

WARD, Comdr. M. S. Davis. San Diego, Calif.  
PALMER, Comdr. F. M. Rhoad. San Diego, Calif.

THATCHER, Comdr. A. Ohnde. Mare Island, Calif.  
WALKER, Comdr. Comdr. O. H. Cobb. San Diego, Calif.

KOBBY, Comdr. Comdr. F. T. Barry. San Diego, Calif.  
BOGGS, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. San Diego, Calif.

## Destroyer Squadron Two.

## Flotilla Ten.

SALEM (flagship), Capt. Hayne Ellis. San Diego, Calif.  
BLACK HAWK (tender), Comdr. John Rodgers. Sailed from Azores for Bermuda Oct. 29, en route Hampton Roads.

## Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER, Comdr. J. P. O'Brien. South Boston, Mass.

GILLIS, Comdr. D. M. Collins. Newport, R.I.

McDERMUT, Comdr. C. C. Mores. Portsmouth, N.H.

DELPHY, Comdr. J. P. Murdoch. Boston, Mass.

WELLES, Comdr. Comdr. G. N. Reeves. South Boston, Mass.

AULICK, Comdr. Comdr. L. P. Johnson. New York, N.Y.

## Division Thirty.

LAUB, Guantanamo, Cuba, en route Canal Zone.

EDWARDS, Comdr. P. L. Wilson. San Diego, Calif.

McLANAHAN, Comdr. Comdr. R. H. Shelton. Monterey, Calif.

G. ERNE, Comdr. Comdr. B. V. McCandless. Key West, Fla.

BALLARD, Comdr. Comdr. H. T. Rattle. Brest, France.

SEUBRICK, Comdr. Comdr. C. H. Boucher. Guantanamo, Cuba.

## Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. Alex Sharp, jr. San Diego, Calif.  
THORNTON, Comdr. A. G. Stirling. Arrived Brest Nov. 3.  
TINGEY, Comdr. A. W. Brown. Boston, Mass.  
SWASEY, Comdr. F. A. Todd. Boston, Mass.  
MEADE, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, jr. South Boston.  
MORRIS, Lieut. Comdr. M. J. Daye. Trieste, Austria.

## Flotillas Eleven and Twelve.

## Division Twenty-two.

HOGAN, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Williams. Mare Island, Calif.  
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. Mare Island, Calif.  
MACKENZIE, Comdr. Earl R. Shipp. San Diego, Calif.  
BENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. Mare Island, Calif.  
O'BANNON, Comdr. W. L. Gilbertson. San Diego, Calif.  
SPROSTON, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Olsen. San Diego, Calif.

## Division Twenty-three.

MCCAWLEY, Comdr. A. W. Sears. Boston, Mass.  
SINCLAIR, Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Roberts. Boston, Mass.  
DOYEN, Boston, Mass.

## Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNOEY, Comdr. F. H. Edmund. San Diego, Calif.  
Note.—Other vessels assigned to Flotillas Eleven and Twelve not yet commissioned.

## Mine Detachment.

BALTIMORE, Capt. A. G. Howe. Acapulco, Salvador.  
ABOOSTOOK, Capt. J. H. Tomb. San Diego, Calif.  
TEEN, At San Diego, Calif.  
BITTERN, Mare Island, Calif.  
PARTRIDGE, San Diego, Calif.  
ORTOLAN, New York Yard.  
REDWING, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

## Train.

## Rear Admiral S. S. Wood, Commander.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. E. H. Dodd. San Francisco, Calif.

VESTAL, Capt. W. K. Riddle. San Pedro, Calif.  
CEMPORT, Comdr. U. R. Webb (M.C.). Mare Island, Calif.

CELTIC, Puget Sound, Wash.  
GLACIER, San Diego, Calif., to sea Oct. 25.

## Fuel Ships.

ORION, San Francisco, Calif., to San Pedro.  
VULCAN, Bremerton, Wash., to Mare Island.

NEPTUNE, Mare Island, Calif.  
BRUTUS, San Pedro, Calif.  
JUPITER, Bremerton, Wash.

JASON, Mare Island, Calif.  
KANAWHA, Mare Island, Calif.  
CUYAMA, San Pedro, Calif.

## NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

## Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

## Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH, Capt. David W. Todd. Spalato, Dalmatia.  
GALVESTON, Capt. J. W. Greenblatt. At Constantinople, Turkey.

CHATTANOOGA, Capt. Victor A. Kimberly. En route Reval, Russia.

OLYMPIA, Capt. D. P. Boyd. Spalato to Malta Oct. 25, en route to U.S.

HENDERSON, Capt. W. R. Sayre. Brest, France.  
SACRAMENTO, Comdr. C. C. Dowling. Spalato, Dalmatia.

EAGLE NO. 1, Spalato.  
EAGLE NO. 2, At Spalato, Dalmatia.  
EAGLE NO. 3, Spalato.

BRIDGEPORT, Capt. E. P. Jessop. Portland, England, to New York Oct. 20; due Nov. 8.

YANKEE, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. Copenhagen, Denmark.

## Destroyer Detachment.

Vessels listed under Squadrons Two, Three and Four, Destroyer Force, also assigned to this detachment, namely: Cole, J. Fred Talbot, Hale, Dupont, Kalk, Tatnall, Biddle, Maddox, Foote, Thornton, Ballard and Morris.

## Mining Detachment.

The following vessels, formerly attached to the mine-sweeping detachment in European waters, are en route to the U.S. from Azores Islands: Auk, Chewink, Ourlow, Eider, Flamingo, Kingfisher, Oriole, Osprey, Penguin, Rail, Robin, Sanderling, Swallow, Swan, Tanager, Thrush, Turkey, Avocet, Grebe, Lark, Quail, Sea Gull, Whippoorwill, Cormorant, Falcon, Finch, Mallard and Widgeon. The Heron, Teal, Lapwing, Ptarmigan and Petrel arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 1.

## U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

## Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

SOUTH DAKOTA (flagship of Admiral Gleaves), Capt. J. M. Luby. Olongapo.

## Division One.

## Vice Admiral W. F. Rodgers, Commander.

BROOKLYN, Capt. T. A. Kearney. Vladivostok.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. E. B. Lutzner. Vladivostok, Siberia.

ALBANY, Capt. W. C. Watts. Olongapo, P.I.

## Division Two.

HELENA, Lieut. Comdr. G. K. Davis. Hongkong, China.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. L. S. Shapley. Shanghai, China.

## Division Three.

PAMPANGA, Canton, China.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. K. Davis. Shanghai, China.

PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Davis. Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, Lieut. O. Nimitz. Shanghai, China.



### SENATOR NEW'S REVISED AIR FORCE BILL. *Changes Suggested by Army Reorganization Hearings.*

As a result of testimony given by Army and Navy officers at the current hearings on Army reorganization in relation to the Air Service, Senator New has introduced a new bill for the creation of a separate Department of the Air containing many provisions not in his original measure. The bill, in substance, follows:

#### FOR A DEPARTMENT OF AIR.

S. 3348, Mr. New.—That there shall be at the seat of government an executive department, reporting direct to the President, to be known as the Department of Air, and a Director of Air, the head thereof, appointed by the President, by and with advice and consent of Senate, who shall receive a salary of \$12,000 per annum, and whose term and tenure of office shall be like that of the heads of the other executive departments.

There shall be in said department an Assistant Director of Air, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of \$6,000 per annum.

Sec. 3. It shall be the province and duty of said Department of Air, except as may be hereinafter provided, to foster, develop and promote all matters pertaining to aeronautics, including collection and dissemination of information relating thereto, and shall be charged with purchases, manufacture, maintenance and production of all aircraft for the United States, and shall perform all duties heretofore assigned to the War, Post Office, Navy and Treasury Departments, or any other department of the Government, except as may be hereinafter provided, in times of peace and war, in so far as they relate to aviation, which shall include supply of personnel and equipment for aerial mail routes, responsibility for aerial defense, preparation of aerial photographs, and granting of aviators' and aeronauts' licenses to civilian pilots and all other pilots, and promulgation of rules and regulations to govern such aviators and aeronauts; issuance of licenses for airships, airplanes, hydroaeroplanes, seaplanes, balloons, dirigibles, and any and all other aircraft, and promulgation of rules and regulations governing issuance of such licenses; promulgation of rules and regulations governing international, interstate and intrastate flying; supervision and establishment of aerial landing fields, including supervision of those used for private or commercial purposes; preparation and distribution of meteorological data; furnishing of personnel and equipment for coast, border and forest reserve patrol, or for any other department; supply of personnel, instruction, training and equipping of air forces for national defense, and development of heavier and lighter than air aeronautical material, and fostering such development for commercial purposes; to establish and maintain an aeronautical academy or academies, and such aircraft factories as may be hereafter authorized by law; and to this end it shall be vested with jurisdiction and control of departments, bureaus, offices and branches of public service hereinafter specified, and with such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by law. The Director of Air shall submit to Congress not later than six months after passage of this act detailed estimates for establishment of an aeronautical academy or academies for training of cadets in the science of aeronautics, who shall be commissioned in the regular air force when graduated.

Sec. 4. At the direction of the President the Director of Air shall, in time of peace and war, assign to War and Navy Departments for duty with Army and Navy, in addition to such permanent air units of Army and Navy as may be authorized by this act, such aeronautical units as computed upon the basis of prevailing size and disposition of the Military and Naval Establishments, the President shall deem necessary. The tactical employment of all such units while so assigned shall be under exclusive control of appropriate military or naval commanders, and personnel of all such units while so assigned shall be subject to disciplinary laws and regulations governing branch of service to which said units shall have been assigned.

Sec. 5. This section transfers unexpended balances of appropriations for aeronautics, as well as flying equipment and plants for construction of such from the War, Navy, Treasury and Post Office Departments, or any other branches of the public service, to the Department of Air.

Secs. 6, 7 and 8. Transfer executive offices, equipment and records from the various departments relating to aviation to the new Department of Air; also civilian employees, subject to approval of the Director of Air.

#### Organization of Department.

Sec. 9. Transfers to Department of Air the following offices, bureaus, divisions and branches of public service, now and heretofore under jurisdiction of War, Navy, Treasury and Post Office Departments, and all that pertains to same, known or heretofore known as Aviation Section of Signal Corps, Division of Military Aeronautics, Bureau of Aircraft Production, Air Service of Army, Naval Flying Corps, Marine Corps Flying Corps, Coast Guard Aviation Corps, and Aerial Mail Service.

Sec. 10. The organization of Department of Air shall consist of Director of Air and Assistant Director of Air, who shall control and be responsible for all aeronautical activities assigned to Department of Air, and there shall be four or more divisions, to be known as: Division of the Air Force, the head of which shall be appointed by the Director of Air, and who shall be military head of the Air Force, known as Commander of the Air Force, and shall be military advisor to Director of Air, and who shall have rank of major general during tenure of office; Division of Civil and Commercial Aeronautics, Division of Supplies and Division of Research, the head of each to be appointed by the Director of Air, and who shall be either civil or military, and each shall have rank of brigadier general during his tenure of office.

Sec. 11. The air forces of the United States, under technical control of Department of Air, shall be known as the U.S. Air Force, and shall consist of the Regular Air Force and the Reserve Air Force, and such other air forces as may hereafter be authorized by law, which shall consist of all commissioned officers and enlisted men serving in or assigned to Department of Air, all reserves of said forces, volunteers or any other air forces acting as a part of or attached to Department of Air.

Sec. 12. The personnel of the Department of Air, including personnel above transferred or authorized or hereafter transferred thereto from Departments of War and Navy, shall consist of the commissioned officers and enlisted men comprising the Air Force and civilian employees. Commissioned officers of the Air Force shall be appointed as follows: (a) From graduates of the U.S. Air Academy or Academies, when established; (b) by transfer from Army or Navy; (c) from enlisted personnel of Air Force; (d) from civil life; (e) experts in various lines of technical work, who shall be commissioned on a staff basis only. Enlisted men of Air Force shall be recruited in a manner similar to that in effect in Army or Navy, or as may be prescribed by the President. Civilian personnel employed in Department of Air shall be of two classes: (a) Personnel subject to civil-service laws, wherever same apply; (b) personnel of certain selected technical qualifications to be employed at discretion of the Director of Air under regulations to be prescribed by Department of Air without reference to civil-service laws. For purpose of training, education, technical development and co-ordination of departmental functions, officers, enlisted men and civilian personnel, and necessary material of Departments of War, Navy and other departments of Government may be temporarily detailed or loaned from time to time to Department of Air, under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by Director of Air and heads of other governmental departments concerned. Reciprocal arrangements are authorized to be made for temporary detail of officers, enlisted men and civilian personnel, and loan of material for purposes similar to above mentioned from Department of Air to other departments of Government.

Sec. 13. The regular Air Force of U.S. shall consist of the line of the Air Force and the staff of the Air Force. The line shall consist of such brigades, wings, groups and squadrons, or other units as may be designated by the Director of Air. The staff shall consist of an operations division, an administration division, a supply division, an engineering division, a medical division, a legal division, and such other divisions as may be designated by the Director of Air; and each is hereby charged with performance of such duties as may be prescribed by the Director of Air.

Sec. 14. The Air Force shall be so trained as to comprise a

combatant force of the United States with a view to operating either with armed land or sea forces of the U.S., or with both combined, or independently of either, as tactical or strategic necessities may determine. The President is authorized to attach such units of the Department of Air as may be necessary for co-operation with the armed land and sea forces of the U.S. in time of war or threatened hostilities, and during maneuvers, target practice and such other exercises as may be held by those forces: Provided, That in time of war or threatened hostilities, when such units are so assigned, they shall be under command of the designated commander of land or sea forces, or both, as the case may be. Or should the offensive or defensive operation in time of war or threatened hostilities and the maneuver or exercise in time of peace be, from their nature, aeronautical, the President is authorized to assign to the Department of Air such units of armed land or sea forces as he may deem necessary: Provided further, That in time of war or threatened hostilities, when such units are so assigned, they shall be under command of the designated commander of the Air Force.

#### Strength of Air Force.

Sec. 15. The commissioned personnel of the Air Force shall not exceed 4,000, and shall be in following grades: Major general, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant. In the initial organization of the Air Force the number in the various grades below rank of general officer shall not exceed following percentage of total authorized commissioned strength of Air Force, namely: Colonels, 3 per centum; lieutenant colonels, 2 per centum; majors, 9 per centum; captains, 15 per centum; first lieutenants, 30 per centum; second lieutenants, 40 per centum: Provided, That no officer shall exercise command over aeronautical flying units except a flying officer, namely, a regularly qualified pilot or observer, and that the commanding officer or military head of the Air Force shall be a flying officer: Provided further, That, except as hereinafter provided and subject to approval of the Director of Air, all officers holding permanent commissions in Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, and holding commissions in the Army Air Service, Naval Flying Corps, Marine Corps Flying Corps, Coast Guard Flying Corps, or combat divisions relating to aeronautics between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and such temporary officers of Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard as held active commissions in aviation branches thereof at time of passage of this act shall be eligible for appointment and commission in Regular Air Force without examination: And provided further, That all regular and emergency officers of Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who served honorably and at least thirty days on active duty between April 6, 1917, and passage of this act with Army Air Service, Naval Flying Corps, Marine Corps Flying Corps, or Coast Guard Flying Corps shall be eligible for appointment and commission in Regular Air Force: And provided further, That officers, either regular or emergency, who served in the staff or line of War or Navy Department between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, shall be eligible for appointment in Staff Department of Air Force on an equal basis with flying officers so transferred: And provided further, That at least 20 per centum of grades hereinafter mentioned below that of major general and above that of second lieutenant shall not be filled until six months after passage of this act, at which time they shall be filled by promotion of the then commissioned officers of Regular Air Force, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of Air: And provided further, That Regular officers transferred from Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard to Air Force shall be commissioned therein and take rank with Regular officers transferred from Army to Air Force according to length of commissioned service: And provided further, That all laws now in effect pertaining to rating of flying officers and enlisted men of Army shall remain in full force and effect and shall apply to all flying officers of U.S. Air Force, except as herein especially provided, and authority to rate flying officers now held by law to officers of Navy or Military Establishment or other branch or service thereof is hereby transferred and vested in the Director of Air in a similar manner: And provided further, That any officer of Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard who at initial establishment of the Department of Air is transferred may, within any time between two and three years, be transferred back at his own request to his original service, without loss of file, as if he had not been so transferred.

Sec. 16. The Director of Air is authorized and directed to formulate and prescribe the tables of organization of personnel, material, and all other matters relating to the organization of the Air Force, and is hereby given authority to change or modify these tables from time to time according to requirements of service, so far as not inconsistent with provisions of this act, and, during an officer's service, if at any time he is detailed to a command which carries a higher grade in current tables of organization, he shall be entitled to said higher grade, with its pay and allowances, during his tenure of the command, and should he be retired while holding such command, he shall be entitled to retirement as of that grade: Provided, That for the purposes of initial organization a flight within a squadron shall be commanded by a captain, a squadron or balloon company shall be commanded by a major, a group of two or more squadrons or balloon companies shall be commanded by a lieutenant colonel, a wing of two or more groups shall be commanded by a colonel, a brigade of two or more wings shall be commanded by a brigadier general, a division of two or more brigades shall be commanded by a major general. Provided further, That flying officers in the Air Force, unless sooner promoted to fill existing vacancies, shall be eligible for promotion upon the following basis: After three years' service to be promoted to first lieutenant, and after five to captain, after twelve to major, after twenty to lieutenant colonel, and after thirty years' service to be promoted to colonel. Upon completion of thirty years' service, or at any time if on account of physical disability an officer shall be entitled to retirement with 75 per centum of pay drawn by him at date of retirement, and should a flying officer retire at any time during his period of service of thirty years, except for physical disability, he shall be entitled to retired pay proportioned to following graduated retirement pay scale: Twenty-five per centum retired pay for ten years' service, 50 per centum retired pay for twenty years' service, 75 per centum retired pay for thirty years' service. The retired pay after ten years' service shall be computed in proportion to the time served: And provided further, That except as to proportionate retirement non-flying officers shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of flying officers except authority to exercise command over aeronautical flying units, and provided that time served in War or Navy Department by officers transferred to Air Department from War and Navy Departments shall be credited to them in a similar manner toward their thirty years' retirement under provisions of Air Department, but provision for proportionate retirement for flying officers shall only apply for time served in Air Department.

Sec. 17. The enlisted strength of the Air Force shall not exceed 40,000 men, exclusive of auxiliary troops, and shall consist of master aviation mechanics, first sergeants, sergeants (first class), sergeants, chauffeurs (first class), chauffeurs, corporals, cooks, privates (first class), and privates, the number in each grade being fixed from time to time by the President.

The rating of aviation mechanic and balloon mechanic, as now authorized for the Army, are hereby authorized for the Air Force. Enlisted men so rated shall receive such additional pay and allowances as are now authorized for corresponding ratings in Army, and such other additional pay and allowances as may be hereafter authorized by law. Except as hereinafter provided, all enlisted men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard on active duty at time of passage of this act except those discharged from Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard and re-enlisted in grade of Regular Air Force carrying nearest pay to that which they held when discharged. The term of enlistment in Regular Air Force shall be for one or three years. Pay and allowances shall be same as corresponding grades and ratings of Regular Army, including additional pay for participation in aerial flights. Any enlisted man who may qualify therefor shall be given rating of aviation mechanic. Laws now in effect in the Army toward retirement of enlisted men shall be in effect in the Air Force, and computation of service under enlistment in Regular Air Force after discharge from Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard full credit shall be given for time served in such arm.

#### Organization of Reserve Units.

Sec. 18. The Director of Air is authorized and directed to organize reserve units in such numbers and at such places as he, in his discretion, may designate, and he shall assign to any designated unit such personnel of the active force, and such material and supplies, including airplanes, as may be necessary

in accordance with size of reserve unit: Reserve units formulated under this act shall be organized and designated by flights, squadrons, groups, or wings, and operated as nearly as possible as technical units. Except as hereinafter provided, all persons now holding commissions in Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, or Army Aviation Reserve, or in Aviation Section of Naval Reserve Force and Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, shall, for a period of three years after passage of this act, be eligible for appointment in the Reserve Air Force in rank nearest that held in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard Reserve at time of passage of this act without further examination. Commissions of all officers of Reserve Air Force shall be in force for five years, unless sooner terminated in discretion of the President.

Sec. 19. In time of actual or threatened hostilities the President may order officers of Reserve Air Force, subject to physical examination, to temporary duty with Regular Air Force. While on such service they shall exercise command appropriate to their grades and rank, and shall be entitled to pay and allowances of corresponding grades in Regular Air Force from date upon which they shall be required, by their orders, to obey same, to extent provided for from time to time by appropriations for this specific purpose. The Director of Air is authorized to order reserve officers to active duty for instruction for periods not to exceed thirty days in any one calendar year, and, while so serving, such officers shall receive pay and allowances of their respective grades in Regular Air Force. With consent of reserve officers concerned and within limits of funds available for the purpose, such periods may be extended as Director of Air may direct.

Sec. 20. No reserve officer appointed pursuant to this act shall be entitled to retirement or to retired pay, and shall be eligible for pension only for disability incurred in line of duty in active service or while serving with Regular Air Force pursuant to provisions of this act.

Sec. 21. The Reserve Air Force of the U.S. shall consist of an officers' reserve and an enlisted men's reserve. The officers' reserve will be available for service as temporary officers of Regular Air Force as officers of line and of various staff divisions provided for in this act, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with this act. The President shall be authorized to appoint and commission as reserve officers in line and various staff divisions of Reserve Air Force in all grades up to and including that of colonel such citizens as shall be found physically, mentally and morally qualified. The proportion of officers above grade of first lieutenant in any section of Reserve Air Force shall not exceed proportion for same grade in corresponding section of Regular Air Force.

#### Charged With Aerial Defense.

Sec. 22. Authorizes establishment of aerial routes, and co-operation with states, cities and municipalities for establishment of aerodromes and landing fields, and owners and operators of private or commercial craft may obtain fuel and supplies and mechanical assistance at cost until June 30, 1926.

Sec. 23. Authorizes co-operation with every civil department of the Government of the U.S., including the Post Office, Treasury, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Geological Survey, Forestry Service, and Bureau of Fisheries in order to properly execute their aerial requirements.

Sec. 24. The Department of Air is specifically charged with the aerial defenses of the U.S. and its possessions, and, to this end, the Director of Air is authorized to employ such means as he may deem necessary, including purchase of anti-aircraft artillery, anti-aircraft guns, and barrage balloons, and for purpose of executing this provision, all duties of aerial and anti-aircraft defense heretofore exercised by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, including all equipment and funds now on hand or appropriated for this purpose, are hereby transferred by order in writing to Department of Air, and shall be available for use of the Director of Air. Nothing in this act shall be construed as to preclude use of anti-aircraft artillery, anti-aircraft machine guns, or other similar means of anti-aircraft defense by Army or Navy when used for protection of individual units of their organizations.

Sec. 25. The administration of the Department of Air and the air force thereof shall be governed by existing laws and regulations of War and Navy Departments, and by the U.S. so far as they are applicable to said department and force as created and organized by this act, and not inconsistent with this act, until such time as other laws are enacted and until other regulations are prescribed by competent authority; and the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the air force of said department shall have, respectively, tenure of office, status, rights, pay, additional pay, allowances, and privileges that are now authorized by law for commissioned officers and enlisted men of similar grades in the Army.

Sec. 26. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the War and the Navy Departments from maintaining and operating air units for observation, direction of gunfire, and photographic purposes. The Department of Air shall have charge of all flying training except such specialized training in aerial observation as may be required by air units of War and Navy Departments. All titles to all flying stations shall be vested in the Department of Air, and all appropriations for aeronautical purposes other than those for pay and allowances, subsistence, and clothing for commissioned and enlisted personnel for units authorized for War and Navy Departments shall be made through and to the Department of Air. All technical development, construction, and experimentation shall be under the Department of Air; however, nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit maintenance by War or Navy Departments of an organization adequate for preparation of general specifications, general plans, and characteristics of the aviation mechanisms, accessories, and equipment required for military or naval purposes. All lighter-than-air craft shall be operated by and remain under direct jurisdiction of the Department of Air, except such non-rigid dirigibles and captive balloons as may be used for observation purposes by War or Navy Department.

Sec. 27. Reports to be made by the Director of Air.

Sec. 28. This act shall take effect from and after date of its passage, and all acts or parts of acts contrary to provisions of this act or inconsistent therewith are repealed.

### THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

#### FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

The Senate on Nov. 3 passed S. 3125, authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer certain surplus machine tools and other equipment to the Federal Board for Vocational Education; also S. 3126, that no provision of existing law with reference to the detail or assignment of officers of the Regular Army shall hereafter operate to prevent within a period of two years from date of first commission the detail or assignment of any commissioned officer of the Regular Army to take a basic course of instruction at a service school in the duties of his arm or branch of the Service. The Senate also passed S. 3239, to amend the Army Appropriation Act for 1920, so as to authorize travel allowances to persons discharged from disciplinary barracks and other places of confinement other than honorably; also S. 3238, that after the termination of the emergency incident to the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, in the construction of any law relating to detached service of the officers of the Regular Army, all service performed by such officers during the said emergency shall be regarded as service with troops or organizations thereof.

The House on Oct. 29 passed H.R. 8314, to provide for the training of officers of the Army in aeronautic engineering at such schools, colleges and universities as he may select, and the issue of equipment and materials thereof.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Nov. 3 favorably reported the bill, H.R. 6435, to provide for awarding decorations, devices or insignia to the next of



kin of deceased persons who would have been entitled to receive them, and making it unlawful for any one other than the person authorized to do so to wear such decoration. The bill, as reported from the committee, also provides that such decorations may be awarded posthumously to men in the military service who shall have died prior to receiving it after having been authorized to wear it. A penalty of \$300 fine and ninety days imprisonment is provided for the punishment of any person wearing, without authority, any decoration issued by the United States for distinguished military service.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably on the recommendations regarding the expenditure of money for construction and land purchase projects made by the sub-committee which has made tours of inspection to all camps, cantonments, fields and depots.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H.R. 10306, Mr. Humphreys.—The President is authorized in his discretion and by and with advice and consent of Senate to appoint to grade of major general of the line of the Army, and as an extra number, an officer who, during the recent war and while commissioned as chief of a staff department with the rank of major general, was transferred to the command of a division of troops and commissioned temporarily as a major general in the emergency forces; and the officer appointed under the foregoing authorization shall take rank from the date from which he has heretofore held the rank of major general.

H.R. 10307, Mr. Miller.—To advance one grade beyond the retired list certain Army officers serving on active duty during the emergency incident to the war with Germany and Austria: Provided, That no retired officer shall be advanced upon the retired list by virtue of this act to a grade higher than the highest grade held by him in any of the forces of the U.S. during such active service nor in any event above the grade of lieutenant colonel or above the grade he would hold had he not been retired: Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any retired officer who by virtue of such active service shall become entitled to advancement of one or more grades upon the retired list under the provisions of any other law, nor to any retired officer who shall not have been released or discharged from such active service under honorable conditions.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, Nov. 5, 1919.

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard arrived at Headquarters early on Oct. 31 and was received with the prescribed salute. At 11:30 the General met the officers of his staff at Department Headquarters. During the past week he has moved into the Commanding General's quarters after spending a few days with Col. William Weigel, chief of staff.

Col. J. M. Callison, with his staff and the 1st and 3d Battalions of the 12th Infantry, arrived on Oct. 30 from Newport News by transport and were assigned quarters in buildings in the cantonment sector of the Island. There are about 600 men in all and their duties consist in loading Government vessels at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, and the Army Base, South Brooklyn. The men leave Governors Island every morning at seven by quartermaster transportation and return at six, with half a day of each week. The character and conduct of the men of the 12th Infantry under these trying conditions are exceptionally good and deserve commendation.

A delightful occasion was the Halloween dance given at Corbin Hall on the evening of Oct. 31. The patronesses were Mesdames Heistand, Tillson, Downey, Humphrey, Blumel, Cairns and Smith. During the week previous to the dance the ladies arranged decorations appropriate to the occasion, consisting of pumpkins, black cats, witches, etc., with special lighting effects in the ball room and club rooms. Col. and Mrs. Heistand and Col. and Mrs. Tillson were the receiving party. The dance cards were designed by Capt. O. F. Holden, 22d Inf., and were very artistically conceived and well executed in line etching, with individual remark proofs. During the evening General Bullard came in and the officers and ladies present and their guests were presented to him.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1919.

Mrs. Carter on Tuesday entertained a few ladies at tea, the guest of honor being Mrs. Cleveland Garrison, of Washington; tea was poured by Mrs. Rodney Smith. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had Mr. Hoskier, of Montclair, as their guest on Thursday and Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Charles D. Daly gave a dinner on Thursday for Colonel Graves, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Daly, Mrs. Ellen Jordan, Capt. and Mesdames Rodney Smith, Philip Hayes, Vernon Prichard and Benjamin Hoge, Lieut. and Mrs. McEwan, Lieut. and Mrs. Mescham, Miss Margaret Rogers and Major Gerhardt.

Mrs. Vermilion, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. J. K. Brown, has returned to her home at Centerville, Iowa. Dr. and Mrs. Hans Vinnser, of New York, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Reynolds at luncheon and the football game on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hastings, of New York, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox from Saturday until Tuesday. On Monday evening the Card Club met with Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, who had an extra table for Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Capt. and Mrs. Morrison.

Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Jewett were at the football game on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. O'Hara gave a card party on Halloween for Mrs. Gaines, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Surles, and for Col. and Mrs. Holt, Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. Morrison, Capt. and Mrs. Buckner, Mrs. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Devera, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Surles and Captain Taylor. Prizes were won by Mrs. Buckner and Colonel Holt.

Mrs. MacArthur, General MacArthur and Col. and Mrs. Carter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee at dinner on Sunday evening at their home in Highland Falls. Miss Evelyn Robinson, guest of Colonel Robinson, had a little house-dance for young ladies and cadets on Saturday evening.

Several guests from West Point were guests of Mrs. Samuel Sloan, of Garrison, at tea on Thursday, when Mrs. Auchincloss gave a talk on her travels in Spain and showed some stereoscopic views as illustration. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Householder and Mr. Assensio, of West Point, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Roe and Mrs. Sibley, of Highland Falls, were among those there. Mrs. Walker, of Garrison, entertained Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Householder at luncheon.

Col. and Mrs. Reynolds had dinner on Tuesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Danford, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Major and Mrs. Watson. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Daly came on from Washington and were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Daly; Colonel Daly is en route to service in Russia. Miss Margaret Rogers, of Boston, also spent the week-end visiting Capt. and Mrs. Daly.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. Bethel, who read her paper on "The Bolsheviks"; current events were given by Mrs. Crittendenberger. Moving pictures "Secret Service" were shown in the gymnasium on Saturday evening; in the intermission Miss Dorothy Miller, daughter of Musician Miller, of the U.S.M.A. band, gave much pleasure with her beautiful singing.

Eight cadet captains from Culver Academy are spending some weeks at West Point, receiving instruction with the cadets and in the various classes, drills, etc.

Col. and Mrs. Laflamme have been assigned quarters No. 47, next to the Catholic Chapel.

Although the Army eleven beat the Tufts College football team by a score of 24 to 13 on Nov. 1, it was not until the third quarter that the Cadets succeeded in scoring. Up to that time the coaches had used the second string men against Tufts, but the quickness of the visitors in taking advantage of fumbles caused by a rainstorm and a muddy gridiron caused the first line Army men to be brought out for the second half, when the score stood 13 to 0 in favor of Tufts. When the Cadets really got under way in the third quarter McQuarrie punted over Tufts' goal line, and after the vis-

itors had been penalized for an illegal substitution McQuarrie went over the line and then kicked a goal. At the opening of the last quarter Willhide heeled a catch on Tufts' forty-four yard line and McQuarrie kicked a placement goal. On the next play McQuarrie went through the line again for another touchdown and when Tufts lost the ball in the last minute of play Lystad went through their line and McQuarrie kicked the goal. The Army line-up: White, L.; Davidson, L.; Pitsen, L.G.; Ewart, C.; Breidster, R.G.; Storck, R.T.; Kieffer, R.; George, G.B.; Warren, L.H.; Evans, R.H.; Dodd, L.B. Touchdowns—McQuarrie (2), Lystad. Goals from touchdowns—McQuarrie (2). Goal from field—McQuarrie. Substitutions—Blak for White, Daniel for Davidson, Travis for Pitsen, Greene for Ewart, Vogel for Breidster, Bryan for Storck, Byers for Kieffer, Willhide for Greene, Lystad for Warren, Terry for Evans, Gregory for Terry, Clark for Gregory, McQuarrie for Dodd.

Vacancies for cadetships at West Point are noted on page 317.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 6, 1919.

Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., was the chief speaker here on Sunday evening at the Midshipmen's Christian Association. Memorial Hall was crowded with midshipmen and officers. Admiral Benson's topics were the recent World War and marked incidents in his own career. At the close of his address he was the recipient of quite an ovation.

Lieut. Comdr. Philip Van Horn Weems, of Annapolis, and now on naval recruiting duty in Baltimore, has been chosen to act as referee at the big wrestling bout between Frank Lynch, of Baltimore, and Joe Turner, of Washington, for the world's middleweight championship. Commander Weems, in his midshipmen days at Annapolis, was one of the Navy's champion wrestlers. He played football on the team for four years and in one of the four was given the Navy Athletic Association's sword, for being the best all-around athlete of the year in the Naval Academy.

Mrs. G. Abram Moss left Annapolis on Saturday on a visit to her niece, Mrs. D. W. Coe, wife of Naval Constructor Coe, U.S.N., at Norfolk. Mrs. William H. Booth, wife of Lieutenant Commander Booth, U.S.N., entertained over the week-end the Misses Elizabeth and Frances Matteson, of Providence, R.I., students at Bryn Mawr. On Saturday evening they attended the midshipmen's hop. They were also given a dinner at Carvel Hall. Mrs. H. R. Hayes, wife of Lieutenant Hayes, U.S.N., made a brief visit to her sister, Mrs. S. O. Youngren, of Eastport, opposite Annapolis. Mrs. Hayes left Sunday for Michigan to join her little son, Edward, who has been staying with his grandmother. Lieutenant Hayes will join them at Annapolis upon their return from Detroit.

Capt. Arnold Gladden, U.S.M.C., who has been visiting his parents, Professor Gladden, of St. John's College, and Mrs. Gladden, left here on Tuesday for his new post of duty in Haiti. Mrs. A. Y. McNair, of Annapolis, widow of Rear Admiral McNair, U.S.N., is spending the month of November at Atlantic City and is registered at the Hotel St. Denis.

During his visit to Annapolis King Albert asked Superintendent Scales if he could not grant some mark of favor in his name to the midshipmen. As a gracious act to the King, Admiral Scales remitted penal drills for the month against the midshipmen for violations of regulations. This is a wonderful favor. It gives the recruits the chance to see "ball" on Saturdays and go to hops at night with their chosen ladies.

The rite of baptism was administered on Sunday in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church by the rector, Rev. E. D. Johnson, D.D., to the infant daughter of Mrs. Elinor Brashers, widow of Capt. James H. B. Brashers, U.S.M.C. The father died of influenza six months before the birth of his child.

Mrs. Walter B. Decker, wife of Lieutenant Decker, U.S.N., entertained at a Halloween party here on Friday evening for Comdr. and Mesdames W. Friedell, Douglas Howard, Bingham-Howe, George Bowdy, Lieut. Comdr. and Mesdames Joseph Baer, Henry Taylor, R. A. Lavender and Prof. and Mrs. James N. Galloway.

Lieut. Bernard Shumaker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shumaker have returned to Annapolis from their wedding trip and are spending some time with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thomas. Lieut. Owen Hill, U.S.N., joined his family here for the week-end. Mrs. Clara J. Bright, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bright, U.S.N., entertained at a card party on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Charles Steele, who was recently married. A number of young matrons were invited.

Mrs. B. L. Wright, wife of Surgeon Wright, U.S.N., acted as hostess at the Carvel Hall hop on Saturday evening. The midshipmen who are members of the Maryland Avenue M.E. Church squad were entertained on Saturday evening by the ladies of the congregation. Lieut. Charles Gladden, U.S.N., new on duty in Boston, joined his family here for the week-end.

Recent resignations from the Academy have made it necessary to name new captains for two of the athletic teams. William A. Porter, Jr., of Oklahoma, has been elected captain of the field and track team to succeed Frederick A. Mayberry, of the same state, and Charles R. Lamin, of West Virginia, has been made to lead the swimmers in place of Harold E. Koch, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. A. C. Hill spent the week-end in Washington with their son-in-law and daughter, Major Puryear, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Puryear. Miss Dulancy Claude, daughter of Dr. Gordon H. Claude, D.S., U.S.N., and Mrs. Claude, of Annapolis, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Major Alexander, U.S.A., and Mrs. Alexander, in Illinois. Mrs. Lawrence F. Reifender and small daughter, who are here visiting Mrs. Reifender's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Munroe, were joined at the week-end by Lieutenant Commander Reifender.

Paym. Marion E. Mitchell paid a week-end visit to his son, Midshipman Mitchell. Lieut. Comdr. M. A. Leely paid a brief visit this week to friends in Annapolis. Mrs. Ronald Mclewis, wife of Lieutenant Commander Mclewis, entertained on Monday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Harwood, of Richmond. Mrs. John Hood, widow of Rear Admiral Hood, U.S.N., has returned to Annapolis and is staying at Carvel Hall. Mrs. Paul E. Holland, wife of Lieutenant Commander Holland, is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Johnson, of New York.

In the stiffest game played here this season and on a soggy field the Naval Academy on Saturday defeated West Virginia Wesleyan 20 to 6. The Navy's line outplayed the visitors, while unexpected strength was shown by several of the new backfield men, notably Clark and Watters. Clark made a run of fifty-five yards in the first quarter, but had to retire on account of injuries. Watters played a great game throughout and held the ball well.

Both Clark and Rawlings, Naval Academy backs who were withdrawn early from the game on Saturday against West Virginia Wesleyan, are only slightly injured and will be back in the game after a few days' rest and available for next Saturday's struggle with Georgetown, the big game of the local season. Clark, with Koehler, Cruise and Watters, now constitutes the first string of backs, with Rawlings and Benoist as the leading substitutes. Dobie seems to have picked a good combination, and there is general satisfaction over their work on Saturday. Practice this week will be in special preparation for Georgetown, which is regarded as the strongest opponent of the year, barring the Army. An intense rivalry has existed for years between the teams, and the game is almost always rough.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 5, 1919.

The following officers have reported here for duty in the past two weeks: Major Aplington, Cav.; Captain Drayer, V.C.; Captain Abbott, Cav., and Lieutenant Bibber, M.O. Colonel Grant and Colonel Cannon, from the Northeastern Department, Q.M.C., were here last week.

Major and Mrs. Greene recently entertained Mrs. Greene's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan, of Shelburne, Vt. Capt. and Mrs. Daly served tea to the officers of the post in honor of Miss McMorran, of Pittsburgh, who is visiting Mrs. Daly. Miss Gibrardelli, from California, is visiting Mrs. Trigg.

The enlisted men of the post gave a Halloween dance in

the gymnasium last Thursday evening. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, autumn leaves and lanterns. A number of ladies were here from Burlington and surrounding towns. It was a very enjoyable affair.

The post football team has had a very successful season thus far. They have defeated a number of local teams and Goddard Seminary team at Barre, Vt. Next Saturday they are to play the Fort Banks team at Boston.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 3, 1919.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Muir, Col. and Mrs. M. A. W. Schockley, Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller, Major and Mrs. H. A. Drum, Major and Mrs. H. B. Crosby, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt, Major and Mrs. Thomas Darrah, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank Cochen, Major and Mrs. Le Roy Ellings, Lieut. Col. Joseph Topham, Col. and Mrs. J. B. Bennett, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. McD. Weeks, Col. and Mrs. D. F. Webster and Mrs. Willis Uline attended a buffet supper Sunday evening in Leavenworth given by Congressman and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Jr. Mrs. Harding Polk entertained eight guests at bridge Friday, this number being augmented by ten friends asked for tea in compliment to her mother-in-law, Mrs. James H. Polk, of Fort Worth, Texas, and Mrs. James B. Erwin, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. N. B. Ricks, and Major Ricks.

Mrs. Samuel V. Hamm was hostess at a tea Wednesday. Mrs. Hamm was assisted in welcoming her guests by Mesdames Charles H. Muir, James H. McRae, Willis Uline and R. W. Briggs. The assisting hostesses were Mesdames Thomas Darrah, J. C. Castner, Harrison Price, C. Sweeney and the Misses Darrah, Sweeney and Kinnison. Capt. W. H. Hale entertained fourteen at dinner on Saturday at the Chocolate Shop before the Halloween party given by the young women of the post. The guests included Mesdames Lou Uline, Barnhardt, Sweeney, Frances Reynolds, Short, Burt, Lieut. Martin, Wirt and Lacouture, and Capt. Price, Evans and Hodges.

Miss Van Brunt, of Kansas City, Mo., was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. J. B. Bennett. Miss Mae Galvin left last week to visit her sister, Mrs. James B. Sumner, and Captain Sumner, who is stationed at Kelly Field, Texas. Col. and Mrs. Irving Carr are entertaining their niece, Miss Alice Burt, of Louisiana. Major and Mrs. Le Roy Ellings entertained twenty at a supper on Sunday. Assisting Mrs. Ellings were Mesdames M. A. W. Schockley, J. M. Phalen and Arthur M. Jackson.

Col. and Mrs. R. John West and their sons sailed on Nov. 3 from Brest, France, for the United States, being due at New York on Nov. 13. After a short stay in the East, they will come to Leavenworth to visit Mrs. West's mother, Mrs. William Parmen, and Colonel West's father, Mr. Robert West. Mrs. O. B. Meyer and daughter, Mrs. William Hons, arrived on Saturday from Boston to spend several months with Mrs. Meyer's mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, in Leavenworth. Colonel Meyer, who has been stationed in Boston since his return from overseas, has been ordered for duty on the Texas border. Captain Hons is at present with the American Army in Germany.

Mrs. Sam Fuller and small daughter, of Fort Ringgold, Texas, have arrived to be guests of Mrs. Fuller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Goodrich, in Leavenworth. Miss Eleanor Murphy entertained at supper on Sunday for Miss Lou Uline, Major Murphy and Naiden and Captains Hale, Hodges and Duncan.

One of the jolliest social affairs given at Fort Leavenworth in many months was the Halloween party given on Saturday evening by the Misses Marjorie and Jean McArthur, Mildred and Dorothy McKee, Hortense Short, Elizabeth Rosenbaum, Marion Darrah, Lucy Tompkins, Frances Sweeney, Floy Barnhardt, Alice Burt, Miss Fonda, Grace Kinnison and Helen Ohmsted. The first part of the evening was spent at the quarters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. C. McArthur, where the rooms had been prepared for dancing. The decorations were corn husks and other Halloween symbols. Later the guests retired to the quarters of Major General and Mrs. James H. McRae, where the basement of the quarters had been converted into an attractive leafy bower, and where refreshments were served. There were about fifty guests. Mrs. Milley and Miss Nancy Milley have arrived here to be guests of Mrs. Milley's son, Captain John Milley. During their stay they will be guests of Col. and Mrs. William Glasgow, on Grant avenue. Mrs. and Miss Milley motored from San Antonio, where they spent several weeks with friends.

Mrs. J. H. Holmes and her sister, who have spent some months in Leavenworth, left Sunday for Fort Riley, Kas., to join Major Holmes, who has been ordered for duty with the 34th Infantry. Mrs. Samuel Smith, wife of Chaplain Smith, who has been in the post hospital for the past fortnight, is but slightly improved.

Capt. W. J. Matthews, who was discharged at Fort Leavenworth last Saturday, has purchased a residence on South Broadway, Leavenworth, and with his family will soon occupy it. He has resumed his pre-war position, that of chief clerk to the quartermaster at the fort.

The total population of the Disciplinary Barracks on Sunday was 1,583. Thirty were released on expiration of sentences, most of them on paroles that will allow re-enlistment. Some of them, however, received dishonorable discharges. The population of the prison at the outbreak of the mutiny was more than 2,300. About 200 were transferred to the military prison at Alcatraz, Calif. Some of the conscientious objectors were transferred to Fort Douglas, Utah. The sentences of many of those confined in the Barracks have been commuted to expire soon. The discharges of paroled inmates and those whose sentences have expired have been at the rate of two and three a day since the mutiny. No large number has been received recently.

Company K, 49th Infantry, is the leading team in the race for the bowling cup offered to the organization that won the pennant in the Fort Leavenworth Bowling League. Games are played daily in the Army Y.M.C.A. The rules and regulations of the American Bowling Congress are used.

## FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Oct. 29, 1919.

Although a brigade post, Fort D. A. Russell is at present garrisoned by the 15th Cavalry, the personnel of which is daily changing. Several new officers are en route here, and several new with us will be mustered out shortly. The officers now on duty at the post include Brig. Gen. B. A. Peore, Colonels Hedekin, McNamee and Bigelow, Chaplain Axton, Majors Pritchard, Sievert, Dean and Richert, Captains Meyer, Gardiner, Modisette, Mandell, Bacon, Newton, Bullene, Goodman, Austin, Ryan, Walker and Wieder, Lieutenants Watkins, Ramey, Davis, Green, Ewing, Conrad, Dallas and Haskard. Also Lieutenant Colonel Burket and Captain Squires, M.O.; Major Howder, Captains Winn, Brest and Lieutenant Farmer. Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, in command of the Western Department, visited the post recently on a tour of inspection, accompanied by his aid, Col. J. O. Hattie. Mrs. Liggett came also and the party was entertained over the week-end by Gen. and Mrs. Peore. Mrs. Peore, who is with her parents, is an enthusiastic horsewoman and has joined the Riding Club, which has a daily class. They have sent to Kentucky for greyhounds and anticipate wolf and rabbit hunts. Last Saturday the post gave a large reception in honor of the arrival of Gen. and Mrs. Peore and Miss Peore. Besides them in the receiving line were Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. McNamee, Col. and Mrs. Bigelow and Lieutenant Walker, aid to General Peore. Many people from Cheyenne were present, including Governor and Mrs. Robert D. Carey, Justice and Mrs. C. N. Potter, ex-Mayor and Mrs. La Fontaine, Col. and Mrs. Parker and Judge and Mrs. Matson.

Capt. and Mrs. Bullene, whose marriage took place recently in California, arrived last week and are located in quarters 86. The ladies of the post met with Mrs. McNamee on Tuesday and organized a bridge club, to meet on Tuesday evenings. It is to include all the married bridge players. The bachelors are to be guests on certain occasions. Mrs. Bigelow, who has been ill for ten days, is convalescing. Miss Mary Kieffer, at present in a Denver school, will visit her mother, Mrs. E. M. Kieffer, for the Halloween week-end and attend the masquerade to be given by the officers and ladies of the post. The two small children of Col. and Mrs. Burket are confined to the house with mumps. Chaplain Axton,

(Continued on next page.)



EVERY INTELLIGENT SOLDIER OR SAILOR WHO WISHES TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH HIS PROFESSION AND WITH WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE MILITARY WORLD SHOULD READ THE

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

"THE NEWSPAPER OF THE SERVICES"

ESTABLISHED 1863.

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20 Vesey Street, New York

(Continued from preceding page.)

recently assigned to the 15th Cavalry, arrived last week. He and Mrs. Anton are quartered in No. 90. Major Herman Sievert has been retired and, with Mrs. Sievert, will leave about Nov. 15 to make their home in Los Angeles. Miss Muriel Sievert was entered at Cornell University this fall. Major Warren Dean, who was elected delegate from Wyoming to the American Legion, has gone to Minneapolis to attend the convention to be held there on Nov. 10. Colonel Bigelow and Major Howder, with a detachment from the 15th Cavalry, went to Elk Mountain to salvage the airplane wrecked there when Major Wales was killed and his observer badly injured. O'Neill Field, here on the reservation, was crowded daily during the cross-country airplane race, watching contestants land and "hop-off." There were several exciting accidents, but no fatalities except the Elk Mountain, near this post. Captain Austin had charge of the field, timing, etc. The Red Cross attended to the personal wants of the aviators. Major and Mrs. D. G. Richart arrived recently from college duty at the State College, Pullman, Wash., and occupy quarters 82. Lieut. and Mrs. Watkins entertained last Thursday with a dinner, covers being laid for six. Col. and Mrs. McNamee had as dinner guests last Friday, the party later attending the weekly dance in the administration building. Colonel Hedeekin, Captain Leard, Mrs. Kinfer and Miss Hirst, of Cheyenne. The American Legion holds weekly meetings here in the Y.M.C.A. building. On Tuesday several short talks on "Loyalty to the Nation" were given by General Poore, Colonel Hedeekin, Colonel McNamee and others. Owing to the threatened shortage of coal this winter various changes are being made in quarters of officers, the idea being to concentrate the garrison in as few quarters as possible. The central officers' club and mess is being contemplated, with headquarters in quarters 79, the bachelor building.

### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 5, 1919.

The Squadron of Cavalry from the post, under command of Lieut. Col. William O. Reed, acted as military escort to the King and Queen of the Belgians and their son during their visit to Washington. On the evening of the departure of the Belgian ruler from Washington he presented each one of the officers and enlisted men of the Cavalry escort with a medal.

Mrs. Winter, wife of Col. F. A. Winter, house guest of Col. and Mrs. James D. Fife for some time, has left to join Colonel Winter at one of the Southern camps. Mrs. Weeks, wife of Capt. J. W. Weeks, post adjutant, accompanied by their daughter Peggy, has left to visit in Philadelphia. The many friends of Lieut. Col. G. E. Griffin will be sorry to hear of his illness at the Walter Reed Hospital.

Capt. Armand Durant, Field Art., and Mrs. Durant, who were recently married, have returned to the post and are comfortably settled in their quarters, No. 10. Mrs. Keyes, wife of Capt. Edward A. Keyes, has returned to the post, and they are now settled in quarters No. 9.

The ladies of the post on Tuesday appointed a committee to arrange dates for the formal hops, lead dances and informal hops. The committee consists of Mesdames James D. Fife, Beverly F. Browne and Edward A. Keyes, with Mrs. Leland Kitz secretary and treasurer of the committee.

Miss Gilbert is house guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Richard Beckley. Miss Gilbert recently returned to the post from her home in Georgia. Lieut. Catesby Jones had as his guest his mother, Mrs. Jones, of Richmond, Va., during the past week. Major William A. Gray, who has been the quartermaster here for the past year, has been discharged from the Service and will leave shortly for St. Louis to take up his business.

Mrs. Hanson, wife of Capt. H. R. Hanson, 19th Field Art., who has been quite ill for several weeks, is greatly improved. Mrs. Owenshine, wife of Major E. G. Owenshine, is house guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Keyes. A very enjoyable dinner was given at the club house on Hall street by the members of the club. The guests were seated at large tables, which had centerpieces of miniature cornucopias and jack-o'-lanterns. The place-cards, candies, almond

holders and other table decorations, as well as the menu, were in keeping with Halloween. The unique decorations and the dinner were prepared by the splendid chef of the club, who was chef at the White House during the administration of President Taft.

A very exciting football game was held on Sunday afternoon on the main parade ground between the 19th Field Artillery outfit and a team from the Tank Corps of Camp Meade. The game was played under great difficulties, as the ground was very slippery due to a heavy rain. The game was won by the Field Artillery team, which also scored a victory over the Aviation team from Bolling Field the previous week.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

AUSTIN.—Born at Newport News, Va., Oct. 29, 1919, to Major and Mrs. John D. Austin, U.S.A., a daughter, Roberta Ruth Moody.

BELL.—Born at the Research Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 27, 1919, to the wife of Capt. R. B. Bell, U.S.A., twin daughters, Martha Jane Bell and Marjorie Bell.

BROWN.—Born at Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, Oct. 23, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Robert W. Brown, 33d Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Betty Frances Brown.

GRAHAM.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. R. McD. Graham, U.S.A., a son, R. McD. Jr., on Nov. 1, 1919, at New Rochelle, N.Y. Both mother and son are doing well.

HALPIN.—Born at Cavite, P.I., Oct. 15, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. James A. Halpin (M.C.), U.S.N., a son, James Anthony Halpin, Jr.

RODGERS.—Born at Onward, Ind., Oct. 31, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. (j.g.) James D. Rodgers, U.S.N., a daughter, Mary Louise Rodgers.

SWAIN.—Born to Capt. Harrison T. Swain, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Swain on Oct. 22, 1919, at Los Angeles, Calif., a son, George Wood Swain.

### MARRIED.

BRINER—BULKLEY.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 1, 1919, Capt. Harry L. Briner, U.S.N., to Miss Natalie M. Bulkley.

CLAY—STALEY.—At New York City Nov. 1, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Alfred T. Clay, U.S.N., and Miss Gladys Young Staley.

CLEMENS—GAWLIS.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 7, 1919, Major Frank Carter Clemens, Inf., U.S.A., and Helen Louise Gawlis.

COTA—ALEXANDER.—At New York, Nov. 1, 1919, Lieut. Norman D. Cota, U.S.A., to Miss Constance M. Alexander.

CREED—MARCUS.—At San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 29, 1919, Major John E. Creed, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Arnold Marcus, widow of Lieut. Arnold Marcus, U.S.N.

HARRISS—LOUGHAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1919, Lieut. George Latham Harriess, U.S.N., and Miss Madeline Agnes Loughan.

HUTCHINS—KERLEY.—At New York City, Nov. 1, 1919, Lieut. (j.g.) Henry A. Hutchins, Jr., Ch.C., U.S.N., to Miss Barbara Kerley.

LAMOREUX—BALLIETT.—At Blackhaven Farms, Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1919, Dorothy Alice Balliett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byron J. Balliett, to Louis André Lamoreux, son of Col. and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux, U.S.A.

WHEELER—MCARTEN.—At Mount Vernon, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1919, Miss Leslie McCartney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McCarten, to Capt. Frederic C. Wheeler, U.S.M.C.

### DIED.

BELL.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1919, Col. James D. Bell, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

BOONE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 31, 1919, Theresa Drexel Boone, infant daughter of Major Abbott Boone, U.S.A., and Mrs. Boone.

ELLIOT.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 2, 1919, Lieut. Col. Duncan Elliot, U.S.A., retired.

FOOTE.—Died at Fort Banks, Mass., Oct. 30, 1919, Col. Stephen M. Foote, Coast Art., U.S.A.

FUREY.—Died at Lorain, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1919, Laurence Furey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bartley G. Furey and brother of Miss Mary K. Furey, R.N., U.S. Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Leroy H. Watson; wife of Major Watson, 51st U.S. Inf., Lieut. Bartley G. Furey, Jr., U.S.N., and Mr. Robert H. Furey.

JONES.—Died at his residence, Lakeland, Fla., on Oct. 29, 1919, James Henry Jones, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., Class of 1893, ex-first lieutenant, 4th U.S. Cav., and ex-colonel, 12th N.Y.N.Y., and son of the late James I. Jones and Elizabeth Schermerhorn Jones, aged seventy-three years.

LOVELAND.—Died at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 29, 1919, Capt. John W. Loveland, Jr., late Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

McKETHAN.—Died at Fayetteville, N.C., Oct. 26, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Alfred A. McKethan, U.S.N., retired.

OSBORN.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 13, 1919, Post Q.M. Sergt. Rowland Osborn, U.S.A., retired.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 5, 1919.

Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, after a visit to Mrs. Guy Ewing, Westover avenue, returned Saturday to her home in Washington. Mrs. Karns was guest of honor at a large number of card parties, among them a bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. W. Ashton Jones, Thursday, when other guests were Mesdames Guy Ewing, N. H. Slack, Felix Holt, Wickham Taylor, Ashby Godwin, Lily Baird Leight, R. L. Hubbard and George Twoby.

The officers of the submarine station at the Naval Base had a Halloween dance at Pine Beach Hotel on Friday evening for officers and their wives on this station. The band from the receiving ship Richmond played. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph O. Davis received. A dinner was given on the U.S.S. Caesar on Monday, the guests including the officers and their wives of the U.S.S. Quincy and a number of additional guests. A delightful musical program was rendered by Miss Naomi Brock, of Norfolk; Mrs. B. G. Hitzel, wife of Lieutenant Hitzel, U.S.N., and Lieut. H. J. Wright, of the U.S.S. Falstaff.

At a called meeting of the Navy Relief Society at the home of Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson in the navy yard Monday it was decided to give a dance in Building No. 16 in the yard on the evening of Nov. 12, the proceeds to be given to needy families of enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps. Mrs. A. F. Fichte, honorary president of the Norfolk branch, is chairman of the reception committee; Mrs. I. I. Yates, Jr., refreshments; Mrs. W. N. McKelvey, decorations; tickets, Mesdames R. M. Watt, H. E. Knauss and John F. Marshall, Jr.; card games, Mrs. Kent C. Melhorn. The list of patronesses will include prominent service and civilian women. Mrs. William Roper Brown, who has been the guest of Dental Surg. and Mrs. E. H. Tennent, Weyanoke Apartment, has left to spend some time in Fredericksburg, Va., and at Virginia Hot Springs.

Capt. and Mrs. Leonard H. Sargent, U.S.N., and Master L. H. Sargent, Jr., have arrived from Asheville, N.C., to be guests of Mrs. Sargent's brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Marshall, Jr., Redgate avenue, until sailing on the 12th for Panama, where Captain Sargent is on duty.

Master Charles Corwin Ross, Jr., celebrated his fourth birthday anniversary yesterday with a charming party for his little friends at the home of his parents, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ross. Halloween favors and emblems were much in evidence and many children's games were played. All the table decorations were in yellow and black, with witches and

black cats as decorations and small yellow baskets filled with sweets as place-cards. His little guests were Misses Frances, Manney, Carroll Wichard, Margaret Pope, Eleanor Pamperin, Betty Richardson, Virginia Tyler, Caroline Twoby, Eula Quinn, Margaret Webster, Margaret Davis, Frances Grow, Masters W. Ludwell Baldwin, Jr., Robert Henderson, Jr., James Culpepper, Jr., Samuel Ziegler, Jr., Chester Gifford, Jr., Walter Wichard, Jr., Worrell E. Carter, Jr., Wilcox Carter, Douglas Ridgely, Henry Bowdoin, Jr., Martin Donelson, Jr., Blair Wilson, Jr., Edward Scott, William Fannill, Jr., Edward Scott, Camillus Nash, John R. Coupland, Kemp Savage and Luther Upton, Jr.

Miss Pearl Saunders had a Halloween party at her home, Chesterfield Heights, Friday, for Ensign and Mrs. Mechoit, U.S.N.; Misses Marcelle, Blikstrom, Black, Fortescue, Wilcox, Avant, Harrison, Lieutenants Duvall and Callahan, U.S.N., and William Fleury, U.S.N., and Messrs. Saunders, Cahill, Thompson, Pierce and Frazier.

Mrs. J. A. Rossel is the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. B. Gossett, Anderson, N.C. Master Alfred Gendreau had a second anniversary birthday party at the home of his parents, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. A. M. Gendreau, Friday. His little guests were Little Misses Elizabeth McKelvey, Bernice Schmidt, Frances Manney, Florence and Margaret Rossel, Ella Melhorn, Constance Baker, Masters Victor Smith, Wright Taylor, Richard Schmidt, Charles Melhorn and Joseph Rossel, Jr.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Augustus F. Fichteier had a dinner Friday for Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing and Secretary and Mrs. Josephus Daniels. Covers were laid also for Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Hutchinson, Miss Elizabeth Fichteier and Comdr. Percy W. Foote, and to Secretary Daniels. Later they attended the dance given at the Pine Beach Hotel by the officers of the base.

Mrs. H. W. Benjamin, wife of Lieutenant Benjamin, has left for Chicago, to be the guest of relatives. Col. S. H. Brown, U.S.M.C., and wife have arrived at the Marine Park from Port-au-Prince. Mrs. Basil Manly has returned home from a visit to New York.

A dinner was given at Pine Beach Hotel on Friday evening preceding the dance given by the officers of the submarine station. Covers were laid for Misses Anne and Katherine Waller, Katherine and Marie Pearce, Mary Sand, Capt. J. H. Peard, U.S.M.C., Lieut. J. I. Hale and Ensigns Jean Deveau, Horatio Liggett and Harold Stiles.

### CAMP STOTENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Oct. 14, 1919.

The weekly evening bridge club met Monday at the clubhouse under direction of Capt. and Mrs. Stone. Fourteen tables played and high scores were made by Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Tyler and Miss Day. On Wednesday evening several young officers of the garrison, Captains Clifford, Holmes, Slack and King, entertained at dinner for the recent arrivals, their guests being Col. and Mrs. Reese, Capt. and Mrs. Mark, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkenson, Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger, Lieut. and Mrs. Jett and Miss Lucy. Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald gave a tea on Thursday in honor of Major and Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Coye, who are leaving soon for the States. Mrs. McDonald was assisted by Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Tudor. Capt. and Mrs. Mills entertained Thursday evening with a bridge party and musicale. Captain Constat played his violin.

Capt. and Mrs. Tuteur are entertaining Mrs. Day, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Whitney, from McKinley, and on Friday afternoon Mrs. Tuteur gave a bridge party for her guests. The prizes were won by Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Coye. Mrs. Crane entertained Saturday morning with two tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. Coye and Mrs. Wood. The prizes were fans and were won by Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Wood.

Col. and Mrs. Burroughs are spending a month traveling in Japan. Friend of Mrs. Freeman, wife of Lieut. Freeman, a man, will be glad to know that he has improved greatly in health. Mrs. Freeman had been quite ill after reaching Camp Stotsenburg.

### STATE FORCES.

Commemorative non-sectarian services in honor of the memory of the former N.Y.N.G. soldiers who died in the service of their country will be held on Sunday, Nov. 9, 1919, at three p.m., under charge of Rev. Francis P. Duffy, former chaplain of the 165th Infantry, U.S.A., in the armory of the 71st Infantry, N.Y.G., 34th street and Park avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York city. Squadron A will attend in a body. Ex-members of Squadron A and members of Squadron A, 165th Machine Gun Battalion Post of the American Legion, are invited to attend.

Oklahoma has mobilized its state forces, which are being distributed through the coal districts. Colorado has also mobilized its state forces to protect mines. Colorado has 1,153 officers and men Federalized.

Four companies of the Alabama National Guard went into camp at Birmingham, Nov. 2, as protection to those who want to work during the strike in the coal mining section. Only 336 officers and men of the Alabama state force are Federalized out of 2,454 on the roll.

### 60TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN J. PHELAN.

In its review by officers of Irish societies in its armory in New York city on Nov. 5 the 69th Infantry New York Guard, in command of Col. John J. Phelan, paraded the largest number of men ever on the armory floor. The regiment, which has been doing some very active recruiting with good material, paraded sixteen solid companies of rifles of sixteen files each, and there were still other men not yet provided with uniforms that could have paraded. The regiment, which made a highly commendable showing, was divided into three battalions, commanded respectively by Majors Cummings, Cronin and McSherry.

A large and enthusiastic audience was present, and there were several specially interesting features. Major Daly, representing Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.Y.G., made an appeal to those present to join the Red Cross, and there were many responses. Col. L., the winner of the inter-company games at Peekskill in August, 1919, was presented with the Knights of Columbus Trophy by Dr. H. P. Swift, representing the New York chapter.

Long service medals were presented to the following by Colonel Phelan: For twenty-five years to Capt. A. M. Tompkins, commanding Co. I, of Elmford, the only out of town company in the regiment; a Spanish War veteran, who first joined the Guard Oct. 30, 1894. Drum Major John F. Mullins, a Spanish War veteran, who also had two sons on the battle line in France.

For twenty years' service to 1st Sergt. Edward J. Barle, and for fifteen years to Regimental Sergt. Major P. J. MacEvoy.

For ten years to Capt. C. A. Hickey and J. P. Devaux, 1st Lieut. M. W. Byrne, Sergt. J. J. McCarthy and Ord. Sergt. Michael J. Murphy. The latter is a retired enlisted man of the Regular Army, with an excellent record of efficient service, including service in the Cuban campaign of 1898. Then Sergt. A. Sutcliffe and W. Evers and Mechanic E. J. Carey, who served with the 165th in France, also received ten-year medals.

After a salute and parade of the class the regiment sang three well known Irish songs, printed on a special program distributed among the audience, which joined in the singing, which was a very happy innovation. The soloist was Sergt. John J. Mullins, son of the Drum Major, and late of the 165th. There was dancing for members and guests, and among the well known ex-officers of the old 69th present were Brevet Brig. Gen. Edward Duffy, Col. Lewis D. Conley, Lieut. Col. Charles Healy and Major T. J. Moynahan. The latter served in France and received special honors for gallant service.

In the temporary absence of Captain Hickey, the duties of regimental adjutant were most ably performed by Capt. S. A. Dineen.

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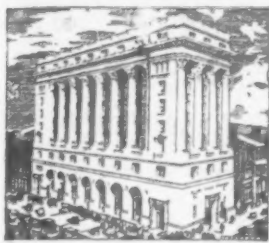
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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

L. M. M. asks: Single man serves through Spanish American War, contracting disease from which he dies soon after leaving service. His mother, then a widow, was dependent upon him for support, he being an only son. She is still a widow. Is she entitled to pension? Answer: It would appear that she was entitled under the general pension law. Let her apply to the Pension Commissioner for necessary application blanks.

E. H. G. asks: Were there any provisional commissions as second lieutenants in the Quartermaster Corps given from the first officers' training camps in 1917? How many of these have been approved for the regular establishment? Answer: The only commissions as second lieutenant, Q.M.C., Regular Army, are those of the former pay clerks of the Army in active service June 3, 1916, who by authority of Sec. 9 of the National Defense Act were commissioned second lieutenants, Q.M.C. There was and is no authority for commissioning second lieutenants provisional in the Quartermaster Corps.

A. R. P.—The War Risk Act does not fix a definite amount of compensation for the loss of a leg. This is a matter of regulation in connection with the determination of the percentage of reduction in earning capacity after the Government has provided for vocational rehabilitation of the soldier.

C. K. asks: On what date did the 24th Battalion, 15th Inf., arrive in New York from Cuba in 1899? Answer: Oct. 20, 1899.

D. H. G.—Lieut. V. C. B., Jr., is on the U.S.S. Sacramento. Address that ship, which is now in Dalmatian waters, care of Postmaster, New York.

J. R. W. asks: Can a soldier that re-enlisted for three years be discharged by purchase after he has served one year? Answer: There are at present no regulations permitting discharge by purchase. Watch for orders when the emergency is declared over.

ANXIOUS asks: (1) I held a commission during the emergency, have been discharged and re-enlisted. Is there any chance for me to apply to take examination for permanent commission? (2) If so, when will examinations be held? (3) Will Special Regulations No. 1 govern in such case? Answer: (1) Ask The A.G. (2) No orders issued. (3) If for permanent commission, which under existing law would be at first provisional, S.R. No. 1 would govern.

W. E. asks: What is my enlistment period, service being as follows: Enlisted March 13, 1903, discharged for convenience of Government Sept. 14, 1904, after having served more than half the enlistment period; re-enlisted Sept. 15, 1904, discharged Sept. 14, 1907; re-enlisted Oct. 6, 1907, discharged Oct. 20, 1910; re-enlisted Oct. 31, 1910, discharged Nov. 1, 1913; re-enlisted Nov. 2, 1913, and served continuously to date. Answer: Fifth since Nov. 2, 1917.

J. D. P. asks: I enlisted in 1912, went to China, and after serving two years in the China Expeditionary Forces transferred to the U.S. Infantry on the Mexican border. From there I was dishonorably discharged on previous convictions. In 1915 I was drafted and served thirteen months in the A.E.F. and was honorably discharged a non-commissioned officer with an excellent character. Could I be reinstated? Answer: Apply through channel.

K. Y. Z.—The 1st and 2d may rightly be called Regular divisions, although all the Regular divisions, which were numbered 1 to 20, had many selective service men in them. There were 200,000 U.S. officers in this war. Of every six of these one had previous military training with troops, three were graduates of officers' training camps, and two came directly from civil life.

A. S.—Under most recent rulings, we believe, a field clerk is entitled to the same privileges as to bonus and travel pay on discharge as an enlisted man.

P. J. D. asks: Of all the bonus bills that are pending in Congress at the present time which do you think is likely to go through, if any? Answer: There seems small likelihood of any one of them becoming a law at this session.

FIRST LIEUTENANT asks: Can an officer of the provisional status, upon resigning, draw mileage to the place of his entry into the Service? Is there any way in which an officer of the above status can get reduced railroad rates to his home after resigning, if he cannot draw mileage? By immediately accepting a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps after ceasing to become a provisional officer, can he then draw mileage? Answer: No.

F. R. C. asks: I have eighteen years' service in the Army. Can I re-enlist for two years in the Navy for purpose of taking advantage of the act that transfers a man after twenty years' service to the Reserve? Answer: No; Army service does not count in transfers to Naval Reserve.

E. R. C. asks: I enlisted in the Regular Army, C.A.C., May 15, 1916. When am I eligible for re-enlistment for one year? Answer: You may re-enlist at any time now, as you enlisted before April 2, 1917. See a recruiting officer at your station regarding term.

J. B. P.—Submit your question through the channel.

GUN POINTER.—Extra pay shall be allowed a gun pointer during such time only as he remains qualified, and only while he is regularly detailed as a gun pointer at a gun of the class at which he is qualified.

M. F. P. asks: I retired first sergeant, Company L, 15th Inf., Sept. 19, 1913, on my sixth enlistment period. I was detailed on active duty Nov. 23, 1917, and served as such until March 15, 1919, when I was returned to the retired list. Five months more of service would have placed me on my seventh enlistment period at date of retirement, Sept. 19, 1913. Inasmuch as I have served five months and over on active duty during the war, as the dates above show, I am under the impression that I should be on my seventh enlistment period at the present time. In your issue of July 5, 1919, page 1635,

Comptroller's Decisions, reference is made to the above, but same is not very clear to me. Answer: The Comptroller's decision applied only to the determination of the rate of pay that should be received by the retired soldier when on active duty. When relieved from active duty this soldier returns to his former pay as a retired soldier. Service on the retired list does not entitle enlisted man to any further increase of retired pay.

J. P. S.—Discharged as commissioned officer, you were not entitled to travel pay. Regarding your pay while attending the training school at Fort McKinley, apply through the channel. Re-enlisted Jan. 31, 1915, discharged to accept commission May 8, 1918; discharged from commission Aug. 23, 1919, and re-enlisted, you are in a new period since Jan. 11, 1919, as your commissioned service counts in making up the four years from Jan. 11, 1915.

P. R. T.—As noted in our issue of Sept. 13, all Navy uniform changes in Changes No. 25 and 27 of 1919 will be effective Jan. 1, 1921.

R. P. S.—For sitting position, see in the 1911 I.D.E. paragraphs 182, 189 and 144. For Special Course C, see Appendix II, in Changes 20, 29 and 23, Small-Arms Firing Manual. Average width of sector covered by a war-strength regiment has not been given.

A. F. and W. J. R.—Changes No. 7, S.R. 41, in its relation to the wearing of decorations, has been rescinded. See Changes No. 10, S.R. 41, Paragraphs 62 to 64, for regulations governing the order in which service medals, badges and ribbons are to be worn. See later changes on page 283, our issue of Nov. 1.

E. A. S.—I enlisted in 1914 and was discharged for the purpose of re-enlisting at Camp Pike, Ark., on May 6; re-enlisted on May 7 and received no travel pay. Am I entitled? Answer: You are, under H.J.R. 175, recently enacted. See article on page 187, our issue of Oct. 11, and apply accordingly.

R.S.—Soldier who landed in Vera Cruz, Mexico, on April 28, 1914, with 21st Co., 3d Regiment of Marines, apply to The A.G. for Mexican service badge.

L. M.—The transport Warren sailed for Manila with headquarters and eight batteries of the 6th U.S. Artillery and detachment of recruits, under command of Brig. Gen. E. B. Williston, sailed April 20, 1899, for Manila. Arrived there May 20.

THUNDERBOLT.—Service in Panama Canal Zone 1914-1918 does not entitle you to foreign service pay. Regarding your title to markman pay, see article in another column. The man retained in service beyond his four years' term, Sept. 22, 1918, is not entitled to transportation pay, but on discharge April 30, 1919, for re-enlistment he was entitled. If he has not received it, let him apply through the channel to the Zone Finance Officer. All other matters of pay which need adjustment should be referred to the same place.

M. A. H.—The law under which certain retirements from the Medical Reserve Corps were made recently will be found in the Army Appropriation Act of July 1, 1918, amending section 10, National Defense Act, of June 8, 1916. The proviso reads: "That any person who at the time of the approval of this act shall be and has been an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps, or contract surgeon, on active duty for twelve years subsequent to 1898 shall be eligible for appointment as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, subject to examination. And provided further, that any officer so eligible who fails to pass the physical examination by reason of disability incurred in line of duty shall be retired with the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps."

O. M. P.—In the Act of March 2, 1917, it was provided: "That when the office of lieutenant general shall become vacant it shall not thereafter be filled, but said office shall cease and determine: Provided further, That nothing in this provision shall affect the retired list." At the time this law was passed there was one lieutenant general on the active list, Arthur MacArthur, while on the retired list there were five, Nelson A. Miles, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, John C. Bates and Henry O. Corbin. Of these Miles and Young survive. On the shoulder straps one star represents a brigadier general, two a major general, three a lieutenant general and four a general. The three-star general you recently saw may have been Lieutenant General Miles or Young, retired, or possibly it was Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who, with Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett has this rank for the emergency. Lieutenant General Bullard has assumed command of the Eastern Department, while Lieutenant General Liggett is on the Pacific coast. General Pershing is now a permanent general, and General March a general for the emergency. Both wear four stars.

W. L. C.—Moss's Officers' Manual is published by George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wis. As to Infantry Drill, the War Department has prescribed provisional drill regulations for use by the Army, but this is in process of revision by the General Staff and is not yet ready for issue. Meanwhile, the drill of 1911, with changes, is still used to considerable extent by state organizations.

M. E. T.—Address The Adjutant General for conditions of entrance to West Point. Or apply to your Congressman.

J. GARDNER GREEVES, late adjutant of the 84th Division, or anyone knowing of him, please notify L. C. Welch, Judge Advocate's Office, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as a matter of great importance awaits Mr. Greeves.

M. S. F.—Man who enlisted June, 1916, enlisted for four years' active service and three years' reserve. You receive re-enlistment pay after four years.

H. W. asks: (1) I served in the Army, 9th Corps, during the Spanish-American War in the Philippines from July, 1898, to Aug. 13, 1898, and from Feb. 4, 1899, till June 19, 1899, in the Philippine Insurrection. Am I not entitled to a Spanish War Medal and also a Philippine Campaign Medal? (2) When will the Mexican Campaign medals be issued? Answer: (1) Apply to The A.G. (2) No date given. Ribbons are worn on the service dress.

J. W. B.—Regarding allotment which the married man through error failed to claim for dependents ask the Director of Finance, War Department. The bill to create a warrant grade in the Army has not been acted upon in Congress.

S. B. W. asks: What is the amount per day for commutation of rations for enlisted men on duty at educational institutions with R.O.T.C. Unit? Reference change in commutation of rations published in Oct. 4 Journal. Answer: \$1.60, except that if it is impracticable to furnish rations in kind, special authority may be obtained from The A.G. to increase the commutation to the amount actually required, but not to exceed \$2.25 per day per man.

H. W. S.—Temporary advancements on the retired list are emergency appointments, and come entirely by reason of selection and not as a result of a certain amount of active duty, such as provided for in the National Defense Act.

L. A. Y.—All the nominations for temporary promotion in the Navy were confirmed as noted. Ask the Bureau of Navigation whether your commission has been mailed.

## WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Nov. 1, 1919.

Col. James B. Gowen, executive officer of the General Staff College, and Mrs. Gowen entertained at luncheon yesterday in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. George B. Rowe, of New York, who have just arrived for a week-end visit to relatives and friends in Washington and on this post. Mrs. Rowe is a niece of Mrs. Gowen. Col. and Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams were honor guests at a dinner party in the city on Thursday.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Martin Craig gave a tea party on Oct. 29 in honor of Mrs. James G. Harboley. Mrs. Douglas McCahey and Mrs. Walter Finley assisted Mrs. Craig in receiving and entertaining. The invited guests, wives of the faculty of the General Staff College, included Mesdames James W. McAndrew, Stuart, Heintzelman, Harry A. Smith, James B. Gowen, J. R. M. Taylor, Stephen J. Chamberlin, Sanford H. Wadhams, Meriwether L. Walker, Preston Brown, Wilson B. Burtt, Edgar T. Collins, Arthur L. King, John L. Ingham, Edgar Erickson, Parker Hitt, Campbell King, Morris E. Lowe, Dennis E. Nolan, George R. Spalding and George Grunert. Mrs. James G. Harboley has been stopping at a hotel in the city during the absence of General Harboley abroad.

Miss Dorothy Gowen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, spent the last week-end as house guest of Miss Tapes, at the home of Col. Herschel Tapes and Mrs. Tapes, in the



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city. Miss Gowen and Miss Tapes attended a dancing party given by Miss Elizabeth Hannah, at the home of Col. and Mrs. James B. Hannah, in the city during Miss Gowen's visit. Capt. Edward B. Lewis, O.E., and Mrs. Lewis were hosts at a boating party aboard Captain Lewis's ship on Sunday for Misses Sarah Jane Cook, Grace Campbell, Marion Dumond and Messrs. Hannah, Neill and Woodhiser. The trip was made to Camp A. A. Humphreys, where the party visited with friends of the Corps of Engineers stationed there. Miss Elizabeth Tapes is house guest of Miss Dorothy Gowen, at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen on this post. A dinner-dance was given last night at the officers' club here. Every table was taken and numerous guests entertained at dinner parties. The large ballroom looks regal on these Friday evenings. Large flags adorn the walls, and with the pretty dressing given the various tables in the candle shades, soft lights, pretty women and brave men the scene is truly beautiful.

The three sets of officers' quarters that have been made over in an old building standing on this post are at last completed to the extent that nine officers' families are enabled to occupy them. The building is three stories high, with three sets of quarters on each floor. The officers to become residents on this post, student and faculty officers in attendance at the General Staff College, drew lots during this week as to which floor or quarters each would become possessed of.

## PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1919.

Mrs. Charles Brand, wife of Lieut. Charles Brand, 2518 South 22d street, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Frank W. Thatcher, at Edgewater Park, N.J. Mrs. Preston Haines, wife of Lieutenant Commander Haines, and their son on Thursday arrived home, 2104 Shunk street, after an absence of several weeks, which Mrs. Haines spent in Washington and New York city.

Mrs. John Francis Taylor left Wednesday for her home in Pensacola after spending six weeks with her niece, Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes, 2102 Shunk street. Mrs. Everett Le Roy Gayhart, wife of Lieutenant Commander Gayhart, arrived from Washington Thursday to join her husband and will spend several weeks with Mrs. R. S. Keyes.

Miss Evelyn Williams, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Yancey Williams, has as her house guests Miss Gladys Robinson, of New York; Miss Ellen Steel, of Colorado, Md., and Mrs. Francis Buck, of Cedar Lawn, Devon. Miss Williams had a dance at her home in the yard Saturday night. Among those present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles Hughes, Miss Louisa Hughes, Miss Harris, Capt. and Mrs. George Landenberg, Comdr. and Mrs. Abraham H. Allen, Comdr. and Mrs. Brant Mayer, Lieut. and Mrs. Angus, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, Lieutenants Hora, Martin, Veinot and Winter, Chaplain and Mrs. Curtis H. Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ferguson and Miss Elizabeth Ferguson.

Lieut. Arthur W. Dunn, Jr., has been spending the week-end in New York visiting friends and has gone to New Jersey for a few days. Mrs. E. E. Galbreth arrived Thursday from her home in California to spend several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes.

Comdr. and Mrs. Koscoe C. Davis have returned to their home, 2502 South 22d street, after spending three weeks with Commander Davis's people in Kentucky. Lieutenant Commander Gower, Pay Corps, and Mrs. Gower, who are living at 218 Shunk street, have had as house guests Capt. and Mrs. George W. Lave. Mrs. George Vroom will spend a few days in Washington and then will go Friday to visit Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr at their home in New York.

## THE PRESIDIO.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 27, 1919.

Mrs. Winfield Smith, of Seattle, who is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Winfield W. Smith, Jr., at the Presidio, was honor guest Wednesday at the home of Mrs. W. K. Jones, when Mrs. Jones entertained a large number of guests for her regular afternoon at home. Mrs. Smith leaves soon for France with the American Committee for the Relief of Devastated France. Mrs. Jones was assisted by Mesdames H. G. Shaw, H. L. Cavanaugh, Winfield Smith, Jr., Frederick Funston, A. S. Harrison, Miss Rose Clarke, Miss Patricia Merriam and Miss Lella Arnold.

Planning to meet twice a month for an afternoon of bridge, a group of women of the 44th Infantry at the Presidio have organized an informal little card club, which held its first meet Thursday at the home of Mrs. F. M. Ogden. Members of the club are Mesdames J. B. McDonald, James Urquhart, T. H. Dixon, W. B. Henshaws, C. T. Johnson, W. K. Jones, C. H. White, W. W. Smith, H. G. Foster and F. M. Ogden. Officers of the 44th Infantry and their wives on Thursday night extended the first official welcome to Miss Vera Hilbert, who is to be the bride of Capt. Chester A. Shepard, adjutant of the regiment. The affair was held at the home of Col. and Mrs. W. K. Jones, on Infantry Terrace, where earlier in the evening Col. and Mrs. Jones entertained at dinner in honor of

(Continued on next page.)



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(Continued from preceding page.)

Miss Hibbert and Captain Shepard. Guests for the dinner were Major and Mrs. B. B. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. T. L. McEntee, Capt. and Mrs. Wilby Conway, Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Johnson, Miss Vera Hilbert and Captain Shepard. At nine o'clock the 44th Infantry officers and their wives arrived for the reception, at which they were given an opportunity to meet Miss Hibbert. Captain Shepard and his bride-elect expect to be married some time in December.

On account of delay in transports a number of officers and their families have been at the mess in the Presidio awaiting transportation. Among those here are Major and Mrs. O. Krupp, Major and Mrs. George C. Beach, Major and Mrs. F. W. Koch and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Halliday, Lieut. and Mrs. O. A. Axelson, Capt. and Mrs. Allen P. Cowgill. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. H. White entertained at dinner Saturday for Brig. Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, Col. and Mrs. W. K. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, who have recently joined the 44th; Capt. and Mrs. Porter from Fort Scott, and Mrs. Homer Slaughter.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John True have taken a house in Burlingame, Calif., where their address is 1551 Cypress avenue. Lieut. Col. True is on duty in connection with the R.O.T.C. Mrs. Frank L. Wells and her two children have been assigned to quarters in the Presidio and will remain here until Colonel Wells returns from Manila.

Among the patrons and patronesses for the winter assemblies which are to be held at the Fairmont Hotel are Admiral Hugh Rodman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. L. Jayne, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett and Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Ogden.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry Cockran have taken an apartment at 55 Octavia street, San Francisco. Captain Cockran is on intelligence duty at department headquarters. Major and Mrs. Dudley Wardfield are in San Francisco, while Major Wardfield is at the Lane Hospital for treatment.

The Presidio tennis tournament began Saturday afternoon. Among the players for that day were Capt. Everett Barlow, Miss May Beardon, Capt. Ode C. Nichols, Col. and Miss Clarke, Captain McEntee.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Oct. 28, 1919.

Capt. R. E. Bakenhus, C.C., arrived on the 23d from the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the purpose of making a report on the work necessary here in connection with further expansion of the station. The possibilities of Mare Island as a naval base were also considered. Captain Bakenhus had no instruction to visit any other proposed site for such a base on the bay of San Francisco. Capt. Claude C. Bloch, assistant chief in the Bureau of Ordnance, also visited the yard last week to inspect the ammunition depot and other work under jurisdiction of that bureau. Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Berryhill are to leave here for Bremerton, the former to command the naval hospital. They recently returned to Mare Island, following a three months' sick leave granted Captain Berryhill. Capt. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack entertained at an informal dinner party for ten last week. Capt. E. D. Ryan has left for New York, called there by the serious illness of his brother.

Major and Mrs. D. M. Randall are being cordially welcomed here. The Major comes to the barracks to relieve Major Leon W. Hoyt ordered to the U.S.S. Mississippi. Col. and Mrs. W. K. Jones entertained at dinner in San Francisco last week for Miss Vera Hilbert and Capt. Chester Shepard, whose engagement was recently announced. Others present were Major and Mrs. Roger B. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. C. L. McEntee, Capt. and Mrs. Wylie T. Conway and Lieut. and Mrs. T. F. Johnson. Many others joined the guests later for the evening. Major Haldimund P. Young has arrived from Washington and is visiting Mrs. A. H. Voorhes, his mother-in-law, with whom Mrs. Young has been spending the last few weeks on a visit.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Chestnut entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, their house guests from San Francisco, for the night. Others present: Capt. and Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus, Capt. and Mrs. Milton S. Reed, Miss Elizabeth Chestnut, Captain Crossley and Ensign Billingham. Rear Admiral E. S. Wood entertained at luncheon aboard the Minneapolis on Wednesday and Thursday last. Both were large affairs and at the former there were present Vice Admiral and Mrs. Williams, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Shoemaker, Capt. J. M. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason, Comdr. and Mrs. James Reed, Comdr. and Mrs. Edward B. Fenner, Miss Enid Cohen and Commander Clay.

On Tuesday Vice Admiral and Mrs. Williams entertained at dinner aboard ship for Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason, Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Toas, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Poole, Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Fenner, Miss Enid Cohen and Captain Clark. Major Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire and Miss Marjorie Aleshire arrived this week from Washington and have been spending a few days in San Francisco before sailing for Honolulu. They are to spend the winter there with Lieut. and Mrs. Glickstein. Hatch, the latter formerly Miss Dorothy Aleshire. Mrs. Charles Hartigan, wife of Commander Hartigan, is entertaining her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Norris, who have just arrived from South America.

Mrs. Jonathan Brooks left for San Francisco to-day, after spending a few days here as guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason, who entertained at a dinner for her Tuesday. Others present: Comdr. and Mrs. James Reed, Comdr. and Mrs. Lee B. Border, Madame Gleason and Miss Elizabeth Shapley. Miss Gleason also gave an informal tea yesterday for Mrs. Brooks, who will spend a week in San Francisco before going back to Redlands to join Comdr. and Mrs. E. O. J. Kyttinge, who now make their permanent home there and are delighted with the place.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Odell have arrived and the Commander is now in charge of the yard dispensary. He relieved Comdr. J. L. Nielson, who with Mrs. Nielson, their two little daughters and her mother, Mrs. McDougall, has gone to San Diego to make their home. Dr. Nielson has been ordered to the Destroyer Squadron. Capt. and Mrs. Newton

Best sailed on the last transport for Honolulu. They spent a fortnight in San Francisco prior to sailing. Capt. and Mrs. Homer Poundstone have arrived from Virginia to establish their home in Santa Barbara where they have been joined by the latter's sister and mother. Their marriage took place last year.

Comdr. B. Bruce, assigned to the California as engineer officer when she is placed in commission, is en route to the yard. All interest is centering in the battleship's launching here on Nov. 23, and there will be much entertaining on that day. Mrs. Randolph Zane, the sponsor, her parents, Governor and Mrs. W. D. Stephens, are to be guests over night of Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany. Invitations to the launching are to be limited to 4,000 and will include some of the most prominent people of this state. Last week there was a demonstration on the yard of the manner in which the vessel would leave the ways, with a miniature ship launched. Calculations made then showed that she would come to a stop in crossing the channel about 350 feet from one of the wharves on the Vallejo side.

Mrs. Gordon McPherson is expected on a visit to her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, at Alcatraz Island. She is en route home from the Philippines, where she has been living for two or three years. Comdr. and Mrs. J. O. Gawne entertained at a supper party last Friday night. Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Beach are rejoicing in the arrival of a baby boy, born early last Sunday morning, Oct. 27. This is the second child in the family, the elder, also a boy, being about eighteen months old. Mother and little one are getting along nicely.

The repair ship Melville, which had machinery trouble in coming through the canal and was forced to stay there for repairs, has reached San Diego on her way to this yard. The Claxton left here last week for Santa Barbara, where she will hold some speed runs before proceeding to San Diego to join other vessels of the fleet. The Orion also left the yard last week. The cargo carrier Bath has arrived here with a cargo of stores from the Atlantic coast. The sub-chaser 806 has sailed for San Diego.

### PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound, Wash., Oct. 28, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. C. Baker were guests of a small dinner party given on Friday by Mr. and Mrs. S. Migliavacca, of Bremerton. Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel entertained at bridge and supper on Thursday on board the U.S.S. Montana. Captain Wettengel's gig met the 2:30 boat from Seattle and conveyed the Seattle and Tacoma guests to the ship. The table decorations were small hand-painted pictures by foreign masters. The guests included a large number of Navy officers and wives.

Sixty members of the crew of the U.S.S. New York were hosts on Wednesday evening at a dance at the Red Circle Club, Charleston. The occasion for the affair was to show appreciation for the many courtesies extended to the crew of the U.S.S. New York by the people of Charleston and Bremerton. The committee in charge of the arrangements were A. T. Flynn, C.C. Sd., and C. H. Tempio, ship's barber. The hall was artistically decorated with the allied flags and the ship's flag, which she carried when in service in the North Sea during the war. The decorations were under personal direction of Chief Q.M. B. Cunningham, of the U.S.S. New York. The guests of honor included Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., and his staff, and the officers of the U.S.S. Wyoming, New York and a number of officers' wives. Admiral Coontz and Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Shute were each presented with bouquets of roses, tied with blue and gold ribbon, the ship's colors. Captain Pratt, one of the honor guests, was unable to be present on account of illness and a bouquet of roses was sent to him at the hospital.

The U.S.S. New York is in drydock at Puget Sound Navy Yard undergoing repairs. Mrs. F. B. Eaver of the Sorrento Hotel, Seattle, entertained last Friday at luncheon and bridge Mrs. Ralph Griswold, wife of Captain Griswold; Mrs. Farr, wife of Colonel Farr, and Mrs. I. C. Wettengel, wife of Capt. I. C. Wettengel. Capt. and Mrs. Wettengel entertained at dinner last Tuesday on board the U.S.S. Montana for Comdr. and Mrs. J. S. Graham, Capt. E. H. W. Holt, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Holt, Judge Walker M. Brown, Comdr. and Mrs. F. B. Eaver, of Port Orchard, Migliavacca and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, wife of Rear Admiral Moore. Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., and a party of officers and their wives made a motor trip to the Hood's Canal neighborhood last Wednesday to select a suitable site for summer homes for Navy officers. Arrangements will be made to purchase five-acre tracts seven miles from Union City. The site commands a very pretty view of the sound and the hills beyond. The party enjoyed a picnic dinner in the open, returning to Bremerton Wednesday evening.

### ARMY SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. C. F. Kuhn, of Port Townsend, was hostess at tea Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Charles Butler, who has been spending the last two months with Mrs. Kuhn's mother, Mrs. Weymouth. Mrs. Butler will leave soon to spend the winter with her daughter, Miss Gladys Butler, in Walla Walla. Invited to meet Mrs. Butler were Mesdames Weymouth, Welch, Strong, Downard, D. H. Hill, H. Hill, Harry Hopkins, Ringwalt, Trumbull, Hastings and Fulton and Misses Downs and Willison.

Captain Hill, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hill are now at Fort Amador, Canal Zone. Mrs. Hill was formerly Miss Anna Storck, of Fort Worden.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 29, 1919.

The greatest artillery test our Army has made began Oct. 28 at Fort Storey, Cape Henry, Va., with the firing of 14-inch guns hurling a projectile weighing a ton fifteen miles to sea. The firing will be at a moving target, yesterday's being to test the mechanism and railway motion. To-day the Navy will also participate, a flotilla of destroyers and a squadron of seaplanes being used to "spot" the fall of the shots and radio back to the fort. Scores of Army men are at the fort to watch these tests, among them Generals Pershing and March; Major Generals Black, Cox, Williams; Brigadier Generals Hagood and Cronkhite. Others witnessing yesterday's tests were a French captain from the embassy, Colonels Barnes, Ordnance Department; Cullen, Pirie and Ottosen, of Fort Monroe.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. St. L. Pamperin had a dinner at their home, Naval Base, Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Stephen McLaughlin, of Germantown, Pa., who are their guests. Other guests included Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Gay, Mrs. David M. Steece and Miss Anne Groner.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ehrmantrout have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Eva Irmaide, to Dr. Calvin H. Childress, formerly of Richmond, Va., now of Norfolk. The wedding will take place in the late autumn. During the war Dr. Childress served as a surgeon in the U.S.N.R.F. and was stationed at St. Helena for many months, leaving there for overseas duty.

Surg. and Mrs. Martin Donelson, U.S.N., had a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday preceding the dance. Covers were laid for Burg. and Mrs. Kent C. Melhera, U.S.N., Surg. and Mrs. W. H. Connor, U.S.N.; Miss Alma Glennan and Surg. Ralph Carson and A. C. Sinton, U.S.N. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry Phelps, U.S.N., also had a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. H. K. White, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James Omeivena, Miss May Phelps and Surgeon Segal.

Mrs. Corliss Lee Pryor, who has been spending several weeks at Mrs. Pattie Appleby's, has left for Washington to be the guest of her father, Rear Admiral A. M. Knight. Capt. W. N. Richardson, Jr., U.S.N., wife and children, who have been guests of Mrs. Richardson's mother, Mrs. Clyde G. West, in Portsmouth, for two months, have moved into their apartment in the Mercer, Armistead Bridge Road.

Miss Etta Sharp left Friday for Washington to be the guest of her cousin, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. W. Grant, for several days, leaving thence for Brest, France, and later Copenhagen, where she has accepted a position at the Ameri-

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can Embassy as secretary. Miss Sharp is a sister of Payeur, Walter Sharp, U.S.N.

Miss Beanie Kelly spent the week-end as guest of Major and Mrs. McNeely, at Fort Monroe, and attended the dance given by the officers at the Officers' Club there. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen, of Germantown, Pa., have arrived to be guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. St. L. Pamperin, Naval Base. Mrs. Holt W. Page left last week for Washington, where she will be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler had a dinner Friday for Chaplain and Mrs. Bower Patrick, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchison, Surg. and Mrs. Curtis B. Munger and Mrs. Charles Webster, of Germantown, Pa., and Madeline Schmidt have left for Annapolis via Baltimore, where they were joined by Mrs. R. M. Watt, Lieut. W. R. Squire, U.S.N., who has been spending several days in Washington since being the guest of relatives in Emporia, Va., has returned to duty at the Naval Base.

Mrs. William Ross, of Richmond, Ind., who has been the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ross, in the navy yard, has left to spend some time in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia before returning home. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. A. M. Gendreau gave a dinner this evening for Surg. and Mrs. Curtis B. Munger, Major and Mrs. Henry N. Manney, Jr., Mrs. Hunter Brown, of Pensacola, Fla., and Lieut. Comdr. Virgil Carson.

Mrs. Alexander Wadsworth is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander Wadsworth, Jr., at their home, Annapolis. Mrs. Henry N. Manney, Jr., and her sister, Mrs. Hunter Brown, of Pensacola, Fla., who have been guests of their brother, Lieut. G. Barry Wilson, Annapolis, have returned to the barracks. Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, who has been the guest of her cousin, Miss Evelyn Southall, Colonial avenue, has returned to her home in Washington.

A trial run of the newly installed electric steel furnace, forty-eight hours in duration, was finished at the navy yard recently and proved satisfactory.

The destroyer Caldwell has sailed from the yard to join the flotilla at Pensacola. The fleet tender Sagamore has arrived at the yard and it is expected she will tow a barge to the West coast. It is reported that the Sagamore, Dreadnaught, Undaunted, Redwing, Pigeon and the tanker R. L. Barnes will sail from this yard together some time during the early part of November for the West Coast.

### BROWNSVILLE DISTRICT.

Fort Brown, Texas, Oct. 29, 1919.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. F. C. Marshall entertained Thursday in the private dining room of the Manhattan Café with a dinner of twelve covers in honor of Capt. and Mrs. E. K. Sterling, who have recently arrived at Fort Brown. Eight courses were served to Gen. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Sterling, Col. and Mrs. Farrand Sayre, Col. and Mrs. Foerster, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson and Major and Mrs. Norvell.

An ice plant to supply the various Army camps on the lower border, from Rio Grande to Brownsville, is seen to be constructed by the Army, according to brief information received at Fort Brown. The first intimation here that the plant was to be built was the arrival of bills of lading for two car loads of machinery for a plant to be erected at Harlingen. The plant is understood to be a dismantled plant the Government used at Camp Mills during the war.

Among those who attended the dance of the Casino de la Union at Matamoros were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Marshall, Major and Mrs. Donnan, Capt. and Mrs. Austin, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Christine Simpson, Miss Anna Young, Miss Stella Mae Haisell, Lieutenants Ingram and Eichelsoedter, and Captain Bradford.

The 16th Cavalry held a field day last Saturday for the purpose of selecting a team of twenty members of the regiment to participate in the big Southern Department field meet scheduled to be held in Fort Sam Houston the early part of next month.

Friday, October 25, was the birthday anniversary of Mabel Simpson, and she chose to share the day with twenty-six of her school friends. The pink and white color scheme was carried out in detail in decorations and refreshments. The beautiful birthday cake with the required number of candles was cut, and the good luck pieces revolved fell to Bursell Goodrich, who cut the ring, and the dime and button went to Julian Ashheim and Billie Tucker, respectively.

Miss Christine Simpson was hostess for an informal supper party Saturday after the dance at the Officers' Club. Her guests were Gen. and Mrs. Marshall, Col. and Mrs. Foerster, Capt. and Mrs. Sayre, Misses Ethel Whitaker, Stella May Bawell and Dollie Wood, Lieutenants Harwood, Haisell and



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gram and Captain Bradford and Mr. Wayne Wood. Lieutenant Harwood, Gibbons and Hahliel, of McAllen, and Lieutenant Meade, of San Benito, were week-end guests in Brownsville.

The informal dance given at the Officers' Club Saturday evening proved most delightful. The 16th Cavalry band furnished excellent music. Several out-of-town guests were present and members of the Elks' Club and Palm Leaf Club with their ladies were invited. Lieut. W. G. Ingram entertained last Monday with a dinner at the Manhattan Café in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Marshall and for Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Christine Simpson, Lieutenants Kiebelsoeder and Ingram.

Bateman Field, McAllen, Texas, Oct. 25, 1919.

Captain Ramsay will leave in a few days for Kelly Field, where he will receive his discharge from the Army. Captain Ramsay formerly was a member of the faculty of the Texas University. He will go to Pullman, Wash., where he will be professor of electricity in the state college. Mrs. Ramsay and their daughter Jo have been with him during his stay at McAllen.

Paul A. Nee, district secretary of the Knights of Columbus, in charge of the local work of the K.C., has arranged to entertain the men four nights of the week with parties at the Queen Theater. Monday and Thursday nights the boys from the 4th Cavalry will be his guests; Tuesday and Friday the boys from Bateman Field will enjoy the same privilege. Capt. George Kenney has arrived at Bateman Field, where he will assume command. He has been stationed at Kelly Field.

## CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, Oct. 14, 1919.

Miss Norine M. Hall, of Gatun, has been the house guest of Mrs. Robert O. Ragdale for a few days. She also spent some time with Capt. and Mrs. Aldridge, and is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. R. Melms. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Storms entertained Mr. and Mrs. E. A. R. Melms at dinner Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulcahy were dinner guests of Lieut. George W. Clover, at Empire, Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Levins had as guests on Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Prager, of Fort Amador, Mr. and Mrs. Edmonson and Mr. and Mrs. Searcy, of Balboa. Mr. John P. Tillman was their guest also.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mulcahy and Mr. John P. Tillman were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edwin E. Aldridge on Sunday. Miss Norine M. Hall spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Hall, who are now nicely settled in their new quarters at Gatun. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Storms and Mrs. Edwin E. Aldridge were in Balboa and Fort Amador Monday.

The officers, their wives, the bachelors and their guests from this post spent a most enjoyable day at Calmito Ranch, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins, last week. The ranch is situated near Gamboa. The party, with well-filled baskets, took the seven o'clock train, arriving at their destination at eight o'clock. Boat trips across the canal, fishing and shooting occupied the morning. At twelve o'clock the dinner was spread in picnic style in the large barracks on the ranch. Several parties made trips into what was almost virgin jungle, and followed a small stream almost to its source. The afternoon was spent with dancing and stunts. The party included Mrs. Robert O. Ragdale, her sons Robert and Billy, Capt. and Mrs. E. T. Lord, Capt. Thomas G. Hannon, Lieut. and Mrs. Leon Norris, Lieut. Henning Linden, Lieut. Percival Bowley, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Storms, Lieut. Fred O. Milner, Lieut. and Mrs. Luther N. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. R. Melms and daughter Jane, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterner S. Meek, Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Emily Murphy, Miss Jewel Childress, Miss Margaret Harshaw and Miss Cooper, of Balboa. The party returned tired but happy at seven in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. R. Melms spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins at Cimite Ranch near Darien. Mr. Melms returned Sunday evening and Mrs. Melms and Jane remained until Tuesday evening. Mrs. William W. Robertson and son, William, Jr., spent Tuesday with Mrs. Harry E. Storms. Chaplain Hartridge was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles G. Irish at their attractive quarters on Sunday. Miss Norine Hall was the guest of Mrs. Robert O. Ragdale Monday and Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Thompson and daughter Elizabeth are enjoying a short vacation at the Hotel Washington in Colon. They will meet the boat which brings Mrs. Stewart Thornton and children back from vacation in the States. Mr. and Mrs. Kummerlowe, of Balboa, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. R. Melms Thursday and Friday.

## HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Oct. 9, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Barnhart gave a swimming party and tea for Miss Margaret Lightfoot, Miss Lightfoot, Miss Jessie Baldwin and Lieutenants Mewshaw, Cameron and Stutsman on Sunday. Mrs. Lucian Truscott was hostess at a bridge party on Monday, when the prize was won by Mrs. Dashiell. Others present were Mesdames J. D. L. Hartman, Alexander M. Milton, Charles B. Bubb, William Tabor, Hiram Plummer, Max D. Holmes, Donald Stroh, Francis Bonsteel, Charles B. Walton, George Longbrake, Wayland B. Angus, Frank H. Barnhart, John M. Meese, Jr., O. Douglas Thompson, Mrs. Sperry and Misses Margaret Murphy and Edna Clay.

Mrs. George Longbrake entertained with a five-table bridge party on Tuesday. The guests included Mesdames Hartman, Dashiell, Milton, Truscott, Tabor, Sperry, Plummer, Stroh, Holmes, Bubb, Forbes Glund, Barnhardt, Groff, Angus, Thompson, Moore, Blakeckel, McClure and Misses Clay and Murphy. The Bridge Club met at Mrs. Angus's on Wednesday, when the prize was won by Mrs. Stroh, Capt. and Mrs. Percie Kentro and Capt. and Mrs. W. Boyd, formerly of the upper post, are now in quarters on Infantry Loop. Col. and Mrs. E. Drollinger are occupying the set of quarters to the left of Gen. Henry B. Hodges's quarters, on Hydranges Circle.

Mrs. Clyde Mueller entertained with a tea on Thursday for the wives of the various medical officers on duty at Schofield Barracks. The guests were Mesdames Harry Arnold, P. H. Pettars, R. P. Williams, Christensen, Vreeland, Leo Stendler, William Boyd, Hurst, Wayhan, Heilman, Fritchie and H. O. Feyler.

Mrs. Alexander M. Milton entertained at tea on Thursday during the concert for Mesdames George Koshler, Leon Ryder, Archie Groff, Francis Bonsteel, Frank H. Barnhart, Donald

Stroh, Lucian Truscott, Milton Fisher and Forbes. Preceding the hop on Friday Col. and Mrs. William Dashiell were hosts at supper for Major and Mrs. Harry Arnold, Chaplain and Mrs. George Longbrake, Major and Mrs. Leon Ryder, Major and Mrs. F. H. Pettars, Major Gordon Heron, Miss Whit-tacker, Capt. and Mrs. Donald Stroh, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Barnhart, Capt. and Mrs. Zorbes, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Glund, Mrs. Sykes and Mrs. Pearson.

Chaplain and Mrs. Longbrake on Saturday evening entertained a bridge party composed of Col. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, Col. and Mrs. William Dashiell, Capt. and Mrs. Donald Stroh, Capt. and Mrs. Hiram Plummer, Lieut. and Mrs. Lucian Truscott, Lieut. and Mrs. William D. Tabor, Dr. and Mrs. Sperry, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alexander Milton, Capt. and Mrs. Charles B. Walton and Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Barnhart.

Miss Katherine Law and Miss Rubinkaum were week-end guests of Mrs. Max D. Holmes and Mrs. Charles B. Bubb.

## FORT BLISS.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 28, 1919.

Col. George T. Langhorne, commanding the 8th Cavalry, which recently arrived from the Big Bend district, and Capt. Leonard F. Matlack, who recently won quite a reputation as a bandit chaser in the Big Bend, were the leading guests at the Kiwanis Club luncheon at the Sheldon on Wednesday.

A large number of officers and their wives attended the dance given Wednesday evening at the Red Cross convalescent house at the post. Among the officers attending were a number belonging to the 8th Cavalry, which has just arrived at Fort Bliss from Marfa.

Lieut. Frank Tillman, formerly here with the 82d Field Artillery, will leave Monday to accept a place on the Ranger, Texas, Times. Prior to entering the Service at the outbreak of the World War he was news editor of the Fort Worth, Texas, Record. He served overseas first with the 36th and later with the 27th Divisions. Lieutenant Tillman held the rank of captain in the Texas National Guard and recruited a battery of the 133d Field Artillery, 36th Division.

Col. W. G. Donne, commanding officer of the 24th Infantry, stationed at Columbus, N.M., will leave shortly for Baltimore, Md., where he will spend a three weeks' leave.

## HONORS FOR ARMY, NAVY AND A CIVILIAN.

The War Department announced in G.O. 116, dated Oct. 10, 1918, that by direction of the President the commanding general, A.E.F., had awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action; the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service in France or the United States in 1918, or in the Philippine Islands in 1898, to the following officers of the Army or Navy and to a civilian. The rescission of certain citations (Distinguished Service Cross) was also announced:

## I.—Awards of Distinguished-Service Cross.

Citation on page 7, G.O. 103, War Dept., 1919, relating to Col. Edmund L. Butts, is rescinded and following substituted: Col. Edmund L. Butts, 30th Inf.; in the Bois d'Aigremont, near Crenancy, July 14-18.

Citation on page 16, G.O. 89, War Dept., 1919, relating to Capt. Onslow S. Rolfe, is rescinded and following substituted: Capt. Onslow S. Rolfe, 7th Inf.; near Fossey, July 14-15.

Citation on page 1, G.O. 116, War Dept., 1918, and on page 25, G.O. 32, War Dept., 1919, relating to Lieut. Arthur E. Easterbrook, is rescinded and following substituted: Lieut. Arthur E. Easterbrook, Inf., 1st Aero Sqdn.; near St. Mihiel, Sept. 12. Lieutenant Easterbrook is also awarded an oak-leaf cluster for extraordinary heroism in action near Extermont and Varennes, Oct. 8.

Citation on page 11, G.O. 15, War Dept., 1919, relating to Lieut. Ora D. McMurry, and on page 10, G.O. 50, War Dept., 1919, relating to Lieut. Ora R. McMurry, are rescinded and following substituted: Lieut. Ora R. McMurry, 49th Aero Sqdn.; near Romagne, Oct. 4. For extraordinary heroism near Tages La Croix aux Bois, Oct. 30, Lieutenant McMurry is awarded an oak-leaf cluster, to be worn with Distinguished-Service Cross.

Lieut.—Alexander L. Nicol, 128th Inf.; near Juigny, north of Soissons, Aug. 30.

Citation on page 6, G.O. 121, War Dept., 1918, and on page 6, G.O. 7, War Dept., 1919, relating to Lieut. Ralph A. O'Neill, are rescinded and following substituted: Lieut. Ralph A. O'Neill, 147th Aero Sqdn.; near Chateau-Thierry, July 2. A bronze oak-leaf cluster is awarded Lieutenant O'Neill for extraordinary heroism in action: On July 5 led three other pilots in battle against eight German pursuit planes near Chateau-Thierry. A bronze oak-leaf cluster is also awarded Lieutenant O'Neill for extraordinary heroism in action near Fresno, July 24.

## II.—Award of Distinguished-Service Cross.

Col.—Robert H. Sillman, Inf. (then sergeant in Astor Battery); before Manila, P.I., Aug. 13, 1898.

## III.—Awards of Distinguished-Service Medal.

Admiral—William S. Benson, U.S.N. Chief of Naval Operations; his close co-operation and assistance did much toward successful outcome of combined operation of Army and Navy overseas.

Vice-Admiral—Albert Gleaves, Commander of Cruiser and Transport Fleet; his untiring energy, close co-operation and wise decisions contributed greatly to successful overseas operations of Transport Fleet.

Rear Admiral—Bilary P. Jones, Commanding officer of Newport News Division, Cruiser and Transport Fleet; his successful administration and close co-operation with Army authorities resulted in efficient joint operations of Army and Navy at port of Hampton Roads.

Joseph S. McKean, Acting Chief of Naval Operations; his advice and assistance greatly tended to successful outcome of many problems requiring close co-operation of Navy and Army.

Ashley H. Robertson, Force transport officer; his untiring energy contributed greatly to successful overseas movement of troops and supplies.

Capt.—De Witt Blamer, Chief of staff of commander, Cruiser and Transport Fleet.

Charles N. Fluke, Force medical officer.

John F. Hines, Chief of staff of commander, Cruiser and Transport Fleet, Newport News Div.

Casby B. Morgan, Force transport officer.

William V. Pratt, Assistant to Chief of Naval Operations.

Ray Spear, Force supply officer.

Comdr.—Charles Belknap, Jr. In connection with Naval Overseas Transportation Service.

Arthur T. Bristol, Jr. Flag secretary to commander, Cruiser and Transport Fleet.

Russell S. Crenshaw. In connection with Naval Overseas Transportation Service.

Robert L. Ghorimley, Assistant director of Overseas Div., Naval Overseas Transportation Service.

Fred M. Perkins, Flag secretary to commander, Cruiser and Transport Fleet.

John J. Snyder, Force medical officer.

Lieut. Comdr.—Edmund P. Almy, Force engineer officer.

Kirkwood H. Donavin, Chief of staff of commander, Cruiser and Transport Fleet, Newport News Div.

Charles N. Ingraham, Force transport officer.

Brants Mayer, Supply officer, Newport News Div., Cruiser and Transport Force.

Lieut.—George H. Jett, Repair officer on staff of division commander, Cruiser and Transport Force, Newport News, Va.

## IV.—Award of Distinguished-Service Medal.

Mr. James A. Flakerty, Supreme Knight, Knights of Columbus; his high leadership and service rendered the Army were conspicuous.

## V.—Awards of Distinguished-Service Medal.

Col.—James T. Loree, Served as assistant quartermaster, 27th Div.; quartermaster, 60th Div., and in provost marshal general's department, A.E.F., in all of which capacities he displayed exceptional ability.

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Citation on page 28, G.O. 59, War Dept., 1919, relating to Col. Robert McLeave, is rescinded and following substituted: Col. Robert McLeave, As G-3, 1st Army, from July 25 to Oct. 15, 1918, during Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne operations, displayed marked ability.

Citation on page 28, G.O. 59, War Dept., 1919, relating to Col. George C. Marshall, Jr., is rescinded and following substituted:

Col. George C. Marshall, Jr. Performed duties of assistant chief of staff, G-3, 1st Div., from June 24, 1917, to July 13, 1918; served in G-3 sec., Gen. Hqs., A.E.F., from July 13, 1918, to Aug. 19, 1918; in G-3 sec., 1st Army, from Aug. 20, 1918, to Oct. 16, 1918; assistant chief of staff, G-3, 1st Army, from Oct. 17 to Nov. 19, 1918; as chief of staff, 8th Army Corps, from Nov. 20, 1918, to Jan. 15, 1919, during which period 1st Div. served in Toul sector and at Cantigny attack and 1st Army operations in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

Citation on page 12, G.O. 80, War Dept., 1919, relating to Col. Gilbert E. Seaman, is rescinded and following substituted:

Col. Gilbert E. Seaman, Med. Corps. After serving with conspicuous success as division surgeon, 32d Div., became chief surgeon, 6th Army Corps, and in this capacity was important factor in establishment of effective means for treating numerous sick and wounded.

Lieut. Col. David M. Goodrich. As assistant chief of staff, G-2, 78th Div., rendered excellent services; as student at Army General Staff College, Langres, was eminently successful; as member of G-2 sec., A.E.F., performed duties of great importance; as director of liaison section of interallied games committee demonstrated superior executive ability.

## VI.—Rescission of Certain Citations (Distinguished Service Cross.)

Citation on page 20, G.O. 98, War Dept., 1919, relating to Capt. Ben S. Hudson, is rescinded, correct citation being published on page 39, G.O. 87, War Dept.

Citation on page 38, G.O. 94, War Dept., 1919, relating to Bugler Ray Williams, is rescinded, correct citation being published on page 42, G.O. 87, War Dept., 1919.

## THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 300-3.

## SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 43.

Changes No. 7, Sept. 13, 1919, War Dept.

These regulations make changes in paragraphs 85 and 86, Special Regulations No. 43, Officers' Reserve Corps, 1917. These relate to the eligibility of graduates of senior division, R.O.T.C., and of the junior division.

G.O. 60, OCT. 22, 1919, CAMP DODGE, IA.

I.—Capt. Theophilus Parsons, Inf., is relieved from further duty as assistant camp adjutant, this camp, and is designated as camp adjutant.

By command of Brigadier General Babbitt:

H. A. RIPLEY, Col., Inf., Camp Executive Officer.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

The following officers are honorably discharged as brigadier generals, U.S. Army, only, to take effect Oct. 31, 1919: Brig. Gen. W. D. Beach, (col., Cav.), T. B. Dugan, (col., Cav.), J. S. Winn, (col., Cav.), E. J. Jadin, (lieut. col., Engrs.), F. W. Sladen, (col., Inf.), L. Wahl, (lieut. col., Inf.), G. H. Jamerson, (lieut. col., Inf.), O. E. Hunt, (lieut. col., Inf.), L. L. Durfee, (col., Inf.), J. J. Bradley, (lieut. col., Inf.), E. E. Booth, (major, Cav.), E. D. Anderson, (col., Cav.), P. W. Davidson, (lieut. col., Inf.), P. P. Bishop, (major, Coast Art.), S. A. Cheney, (lieut. col., Engrs.). These officers will revert to their regular rank as indicated in parentheses. (Oct. 31, War D.)

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

Col. C. F. Cox, G.S., is relieved from further detail as a member of the G.S.C. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. I. T. Wyche, G.S., is relieved from further detail as a member of the G.S.C., effective Oct. 31, 1919. (Oct. 30, War D.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Major L. L. Lawson, A.G., report to commanding general Southern Dept., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (Oct. 29, War D.)

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. J. F. Landis, I.G. (col., U.S.A., retired), is honorably discharged as col., U.S.A., only, Oct. 31, 1919. (Oct. 30, War D.)

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Neill, Q.M.G., to Fort Bliss, Texas, and assume command of the Auxiliary Remount Depot thereat. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Major J. Gill, Q.M.G., on discharge from his commission on or about Oct. 31, is reappointed in the military service as a field clerk, Q.M.; to duty as chief clerk at the Army Supply Base, Brooklyn, N.Y., at a salary of \$2,250 per annum. (Oct. 29, War D.)

The promotion of Lieut. Col. H. E. Wilkins, Q.M.C., to col. in Q.M.C., Regular Army, from Sept. 2, 1919, is announced. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.g.) J. Conic, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Grant, Ill., and will proceed to his home. (Oct. 28, War D.)

(Continued on next page.)



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(Continued from preceding page.)

Q.M. Sergt. M. M. Smith, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., and will proceed to home. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.g.) E. Welsh, Q.M. Detachment, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Devens, Mass., and to home. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.g.) N. Macleod, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at the Zone Supply Office, General Supply Depot, San Antonio, Texas, and to home. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class H. R. Smith, Q.M.C. (attached to Colored Utilities), will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Merritt, N.J., and proceed to home. (Oct. 27, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. L. Keller will report in person to the Commandant, Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., for duty as professor of military surgery at that school; Lieut. Col. J. W. Hanner to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital; Lieut. Col. H. C. Michie to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu about Dec. 5; Major L. K. Graves to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41; Capt. F. Argus to Fort Bayard, N.M., Army General Hospital; Capt. A. E. Gould to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. E. Vose, M.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major W. R. Klinkensmith to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41; Capt. L. B. Collier to Fort Thomas, Ky.; 1st Lieut. L. O. Pindar to Hoboken, N.J. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Major L. D. Cruice, M.C., now at Hampton, Va., will report in person to Col. H. C. Barnes, C.A.C., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination by the board. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Resignations of Capt. J. R. De Velling, C. A. Stayton, J. R. Whisenant, 1st Lieut. J. W. Sherrill, V. R. Turner and B. A. Baird, M.C. (Regular Army), of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Resignation by F. F. Alsup, M.C., of his commissions as temp. capt. and 1st Lieut. (Regular Army) is accepted. (Oct. 30, War D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. F. Wing to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Southern Dental, as department dental surgeon; Major A. E. Wortham to Baltimore, Md., Camp Holabird; 1st Lieut. L. C. Murphy to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41; 1st Lieut. A. W. Harrison to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. J. R. Conner, D.C. (Regular Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Oct. 30, War D.)

#### VETERINARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. R. R. Shaw, V.C., to Rockford, Ill., 6th Div., Camp Grant, for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

#### SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. N. M. Stewart, San. C., to New York city for transportation from New York to Panama about Nov. 25, 1919, for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ENLISTED.

Master Hosp. Sergt. L. R. Smith, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Rosecrans, Calif., and proceed to home. (Oct. 27, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

COL. F. Y. ABBOT, ACTING C.E.

Major L. D. Wortham, C.E., is assigned to 6th Engrs. and to Camp Pike, Ark., for assignment to his regiment. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Master Engr. (s.g.) H. Loinsen, Engrs., unassigned, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C., and will proceed to home. (Oct. 28, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Major E. A. Green, O.D., will take station at Penniman, Va., as C.O. of Penniman General Ordnance Depot, relieving Major Page. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Major J. F. Conaybear, O.D., to Rochester, N.Y., for duty at the Rochester Automatic Arms plant. (Oct. 29, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Officers of S.C. to cities specified after names and report to recruiting officer for temporary duty with the General Recruiting Service: Major I. Deems to Savannah, Ga.; Capt. E. S. Ferrando to Indianapolis, Ind.; Capt. W. A. Upham to Richmond, Va.; Capt. C. H. Arnold to Buffalo, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. S. H. Sherrill to Baltimore, Md.; 1st Lieut. S. E. Jordan to Kansas City, Mo. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician E. A. Cordis, Co. D, 54th Telegraph Battalion, Sig. Corps, will be placed upon the retired list at Corral, C.Z., and to home. (Oct. 24, War D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. P. J. Hennessey, Cav., is attached to 1st Cavalry and to Douglas, Ark., for duty with that regiment. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. D. P. Buckland, Cav., is assigned to 2d Cavalry and to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Col. W. L. Kenly, F.A., upon his own application is retired from active service after more than thirty-four years' service. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. I. T. Wyche, F.A., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. D. Margrave and R. H. Seagle, F.A., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Resignation by C. C. Krueger of his commissions as temp. major of Field Artillery and capt. Cavalry (Regular Army), is accepted. (Oct. 30, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.O.A.

Col. H. A. Schwabe, C.A., is honorably discharged as col. U.S.A., only, this date. Captain Schwabe, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, is retired. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. P. H. Middleitch, C.A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Each of the following officers to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., on duty connected with Coast Artillery activities and return to his proper station: Lieut. Cols. R. E. Callan and S. Jarman, C.A.C. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Col. F. J. Bohr, C.A.C., to Gloucester, Mass., for station and duty in connection with the Hammond Radiodynamic Torpedo Unit. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Major C. L. Lanham, C.A.C., to Boston, Mass., for duty as zone property auditor. (Oct. 29, War D.)

#### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major A. D. Chipman, Inf., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with Overseas Replacement Depot. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Capt. J. P. Cole, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. T. R. Denny, Inf., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of Infantry to duty as follows: Major H. Shakerjian from his present duties as assistant to the military attaché, Athens, Greece, and military observer in Constantinople, Turkey, and will repair to Washington; Capt. R. L. Ware is assigned to 53d Infantry and to Camp Grant, Ill.; 2d Lieut. K. H. Fysh to Camp Gordon, Ga. (Oct. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. E. N. Wigton, Inf., report to the commanding general Eastern Dept. for examination by an Army retiring board. (Oct. 29, War D.)

The provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. J. C. Cleave, Inf., is terminated. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Col. W. A. Castle, Inf., is relieved from detail as professor at Grove City College, Grove City, Pa. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. R. G. Carter, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Resignation by E. R. Hoftyzer, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. L. W. Seggel, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Oct. 29, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Officers of P.S., retired, to duty as follows: Capt. R. L. Mosley is detailed for general recruiting service and to Fort Logan, Colo.; Capt. W. Densley is detailed for general recruiting service and to Fort McDowell, Calif.; Capt. I. F. Costello is detailed for general recruiting service and to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. L. J. Williams is detailed as professor at Beloit High Schools, Beloit, Wis. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of P.S., retired, to duty as follows: Capt. E. Dworak is assigned to duty in Finance Service, Washington, and will report for instructions, with a view to his assignment to a permanent station; Capt. D. H. Edwards is detailed for general recruiting service and to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Capt. W. King is detailed for general recruiting service and to Fort Thomas, Ky.; 2d Lieut. B. H. Hiett is detailed for general recruiting service and to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Capt. C. H. Kivlen, P.S., from active service with the grade now held by him and with the pay and allowances of master signal electrician of the U.S. Army. (Oct. 29, War D.)

#### MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

First lieutenants of M.T.C. to duty as follows: W. A. Quiney to South Amboy, N.J.; P. W. Bell to Camp Dodge, Iowa; A. E. Danielson to Camp Grant, Ill., 6th Div. (Oct. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. C. L. Wyman, M.T.C., upon discharge from his commission about Oct. 31, is reappointed in the military service as a field clerk, Q.M.C., and will report to some supply officer, Baltimore, Md., for assignment to duty at \$3,000 per annum. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Capt. A. G. Brown, M.T.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

#### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

First Lieut. J. M. Patton, C.W.S., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. A. E. Fox, F.A.; L. Clyde, C.A.C.; L. A. Wetherby and G. E. Fingerson, Inf.; W. Battle, Cav.; O. P. Winningsstad, H. A. Kinch and J. B. Burns, Inf.; D. D. Demarest and J. W. O'Harrow, Jr., F.A.; G. A. Villaret, Jr., R. S. Fisher, M. W. Marston and A. B. Atkins, Inf.; S. Ott, F.A.; L. M. Merts, Cav.; M. M. Montgomery, F.A.; A. P. Sullivan, L. J. McCarthy and E. F. Paynter, Inf. (Oct. 30, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. J. S. Jadin, Cav., is made permanent. (Oct. 30, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. L. L. Kotschube, 19th Inf., is made permanent. (Oct. 30, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. G. C. McKinley, Jr.; G. C. McPadden and J. H. Hagan, Inf.; F. A. Metcalf, F.A.; G. A. Herkan, G. B. Haddock and L. L. W. Meinsen, Inf.; A. G. Ford, F.A.; 2d Lieut. L. J. Farrell, N. A. Wimberly, 1st Lieut. E. M. S. Steward, J. T. Zellars, J. B. Urquhart, A. H. Snowden, R. P. Walther, Jr., J. B. Smith and W. B. Aken, Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. W. Gould, Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. B. Smith, Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. B. Wade, Inf.; I. H. Zelliff, F.A. (Oct. 30, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: Second Lieut. E. L. Rice, W. C. Samford and G. J. Kilgore, Inf.; C. W. Dresser, E. Hendry, T. H. Healy, M. M. Read, J. R. Lowder and L. L. Davis, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. A. E. Carmichael, F.A.; A. G. Davidson, B. Little and H. M. Elmsdorf, Inf.; A. L. Parmelee and A. C. Smith, C.A.C.; T. B. Locke, Cav.; W. F. Littleton, Inf.; D. W. Tyrrell, 2d Lieut. W. E. Becker and E. L. Eupple, C.A.C. (Oct. 30, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: Second Lieut. W. O. Louissell, F. Steele and F. T. Marsh, Inf.; F. R. McKay, Cav.; C. E. Richardson and F. Schucker, Inf.; G. S. Warren, Cav.; J. L. Davey, W. A. Elliott and G. S. Whitehead, Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Coghlan, W. L. Blanton, W. McI. Christie, T. S. Brand and H. B. Beavers, Inf.; J. R. Breitinger, Cav.; L. F. Conley, Inf.; M. C. Handwerk, C.A.C.; R. Z. Crane, Inf. (Oct. 30, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. G. P. Hays, C. G. Park and A. W. Long, F.A.; W. R. McReynolds, Inf.; W. T. Andrews, C.A.C.; O. W. Reed, Inf.; J. P. MacNeill, C.A.C.; J. G. Watkins, F.A.; W. B. Fariss and W. E. Vernon, Inf. (corrected copy). (Oct. 27, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. R. J. King and L. M. Skerry, Inf.; R. G. Clark, Cav.; B. L. Lucas, W. H. Allen, B. W. Felton, S. Jackson, G. Freshaw, O. J. Neundorfer, Jr., and E. J. Lilly, Jr., Inf. (Oct. 31, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. O. H. Quinn, F. A. Roberts, G. Pinckney, G. O. Clark and W. H. Craig, Inf.; A. J. de Lorimer, Cav.; E. Busch, Inf.; W. Van Cleave, Cav.; L. D. Wythe and I. W. Crawford, Inf. (Oct. 31, War D.)

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## CAMPAIGN RIBBON BARS

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#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major L. W. T. Waller, Jr., Marine Corps, is appointed a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice Lieut. Col. W. G. Fay, relieved. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Sergt. J. Norton, Co. I, 39th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., and proceed to home. (Oct. 27, War D.)

Asst. Band Leader I. Saxe, Headquarters Co., 32d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Kearny, Calif., and proceed to home. (Oct. 25, War D.)

First Sergt. J. Krusch, 12th Recruit Co., general service, Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and proceed to his home. (Oct. 28, War D.)

## THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Oct. 29, 1919.

Comdr. Lewis B. Porterfield to duty as inspector of recruiting, Annapolis, Md.

Comdr. (P.C.) E. A. Wollson to Hqs., London; E. C. Gudgeon to naval port off., Brest.

Comdr. (S.C.) W. B. Isard to duty as general inspector Supply Corps for west coast.

Lieut. Comdr. G. D. Murray to duty as exec. off., Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.; L. B. Green to Hqs., London; A. R. Simpson to naval port off., Brest.

Lieut. W. Taylor to command Zrinzi to Radetky; F. A. Pippo to U.S.S. Brooklyn (comdr. Div. 1, U.S. Asiatic Fleet); E. A. Healy to U.S.S. Arizona; H. Hartley to conn. fo. U.S.S. Eagle 60 and in command when commissioned; Frank W. Dunning to U.S.S. Eagle 9 and as exec. off. when commissioned; G. W. Adams to naval port off., Brest; A. R. Nickerson to conn. fo. U.S.S. Eagle 9 and in command when commissioned; K. E. F. Sorenson to U.S.S. Des Moines as eng. off.; A. Wing to conn. fo. U.S.S. Eagle 60 and as exec. off. when commissioned.

Lieut. (M.C.) C. H. Savage to U.S.S. Oklahoma; J. R. Thomas to duty Naval Sta., Guam.

Lieut. (P.C.) W. T. Hopkins to naval port off., Brest; P. K. Niven to naval port off., Brest.

Lieut. (S.C.) C. T. Frederickson to home, acceptance of resignation; J. M. Easter to duty as asst. to supply off., U.S.S. Reiss Mercedes; B. W. Jennings to duty as supply off., U.S.S. Vestal.

Lieut. Comdr. T. P. Ballenger to navy yard, Washington, D.C., as disbursing off.

Lieut. (C.C.) H. F. Taylor to duty Naval Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba.

Lieut. J. R. S. Smith, Jr., to U.S.S. L-8.

Lieut. J. G. (S.C.) J. D. Gagan to duty as supply off., U.S.S. Maine.

Ensigns: H. C. Todd to conn. fo. U.S.S. Eagle 9 and as watch off. when commissioned; C. P. Crankshaw to U.S.S. Jupiter; V. J. Oliver to U.S.S. City of South Haven.



to U.S.S. Frederick; P. B. Truelow to Sub-Chaser 189; E. W. Tillman to U.S.S. Wyoming; J. C. Redman to Nav. Inspec. Engineering Material 4th Nav. Dist. for duty; A. I. Baker orders to Sub-Chaser 291 cancelled; C. G. Harris orders to acceptance of resignation cancelled; G. C. Wrenmore orders to Transport Force cancelled; A. J. Barry orders to temp. duty Hampton Roads, Va., cancelled.  
Ensign (S.C.) L. I. Smith to Supply Dept., navy yard, New York, N.Y.  
Gunner B. McMillon to U.S.S. Delaware.  
Corp. J. E. Cutchin orders to home acceptance of resignation cancelled.  
Chief Pharm. F. L. C. Cogswell to Nav. Tr. Sta., San Francisco, Calif.  
Claude W. Colonna (M.C.) orders to temp. duty R.S., Mare Island, Calif., cancelled.

#### CADETSHIP VACANCIES AT WEST POINT.

The Adjutant General's Office calls attention to the many vacancies for cadetships at West Point in forty-six states, to be filled by Senators and Congressmen. The regular annual examination for entrance to the U.S. Military Academy will be held beginning Feb. 17, 1920, successful candidates to be admitted in June, 1920. The present course is three years, and cadets upon graduation are promoted second lieutenant in the Army. Cadets receive \$780 a year and one ration per day, or commutation therefor at sixty-eight cents per day. Full information relative to appointment and admission may be obtained by addressing The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

Following is a list of cadetships for which candidates were yet to be appointed on Nov. 1, upon nomination by the respective Senators and Representatives in Congress, for the entrance examination above mentioned. An asterisk (\*) indicates two cadetships. Each person appointed must be an actual resident of the state, district, or territory from which he purports to be appointed. Candidates must be between seventeen and twenty-two years at date of admission.

Alabama: Senator Bankhead and 5th,\* 7th, 9th, 10th dists.  
Arkansas: Sen. Kirby, Sen. Robinson and 1st, 3d, 7th dists.  
California: Sen. Phelan and 6th, 7th, 9th,\* 11th\* dists.  
Colorado: Sen. Thomas and 4th\* dist.  
Connecticut: 2d and 5th districts.  
Delaware: Sen. Wolcott\* and Sen. Hall.  
Florida: 1st, 3d and 4th\* dists.  
Georgia: 1st,\* 5th,\* 6th,\* 7th,\* 9th,\* 11th,\* 12th dists.  
Idaho: 2d dist.  
Illinois: Sen. Sherman and 3d,\* 4th,\* 5th,\* 7th, 8th, 9th,\* 11th,\* 13th,\* 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st\* dist. and Rep. Mason at large.  
Indiana: Sen. Watson and 2d, 5th, 6th, 9th dists.  
Iowa: 1st,\* 2d, 7th,\* 8th, 9th,\* 11th dists.  
Kansas: 2d, 4th, 5th,\* 6th, 7th and 8th dists.  
Kentucky: 1st, 6th, 9th, 10th\* dists.  
Louisiana: 1st and 5th dists.  
Maine: 2d and 3d\* dists.  
Maryland: Sen. France and 4th and 6th dists.  
Massachusetts: Sen. Lodge and Sen. Walsh,\* and 2d,\* 4th, 7th, 11th,\* 12th dists.  
Michigan: 1st,\* 4th,\* 5th, 7th, 9th,\* 10th, 11th, 13th dists.  
Minnesota: 2d,\* 3d, 5th, 7th, 10th dists.  
Mississippi: 2d,\* 3d, 4th,\* 6th, 7th,\* 8th\* dists.  
Missouri: Sen. Reed and 3d, 11th, 13th,\* 15th, 16th\* dists.  
Montana: Sen. Walsh.  
Nebraska: Sen. Norris and 1st,\* 2d, 3d,\* 5th, 6th\* dists.  
Nevada: Sen. Pittman\* and Rep. Evans at large.  
New Hampshire: Sen. Keyes and 2d dist.  
New Jersey: Sen. Edge and 1st, 2d,\* 3d,\* 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th dists.  
New Mexico: Sen. Fall,\* Sen. Jones\* and Rep. Hernandez.\*  
New York: 2d, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th,\* 15th,\* 18th,\* 20th, 21st,\* 24th,\* 26th,\* 27th,\* 29th,\* 31st,\* 40th,\* 41st,\* 43d dists.  
North Carolina: 2d,\* 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th\* dists.  
North Dakota: Sen. McCumber, Sen. Gronna and 1st\* dist.  
Ohio: Sen. Harding, Sen. Pomeroy and 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th,\* 10th,\* 11th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 21st dists.  
Oklahoma: Sen. Gore,\* Sen. Owen and 2d,\* 3d,\* 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th dists.  
Oregon: 1st dist.  
Pennsylvania: Sen. Penrose\* and 1st, 2d,\* 3d,\* 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th,\* 14th, 16th, 18th,\* 19th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 27th, 29th, 33d\* dists.  
Rhode Island: 2d dist.  
South Carolina: 2d, 4th and 7th dists.  
South Dakota: Sen. Johnson,\* Sen. Sterling and 1st and 3d dists.  
Tennessee: Sen. McKellar and 1st, 4th,\* 7th,\* 9th dists.  
Texas: 1st, 2d, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th\* dists.  
Utah: 1st dist.  
Vermont: Sen. Dillingham and 2d dist.  
Virginia: 5th, 6th, 7th dists.  
West Virginia: Sen. Sutherland and 1st and 4th dists.  
Wisconsin: Sen. Lenroot and 1st, 3d, 4th,\* 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th\* dists.  
Wyoming: Sen. Warren, Sen. Kendrick and Rep. Mondell.

#### NEW RETIRING AGES IN BRITISH NAVY.

The British Admiralty announces the following reduction in compulsory retiring ages for medical officers, accountant officers, chaplains and instructors, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1920, and will be worked to gradually. For accountant and medical officers and instructors compulsory retirement will be—for captains, on and after Jan. 1, 1920, 59, on and after Jan. 1, 1921, 58, and on and after Jan. 1, 1922, 57, on and after Jan. 1, 1923, 56, and on and after Jan. 1, 1924, 55. In the case of commanders during the same period, the retiring age will be reduced from 58 to 50, or at the rate of two years each year. Paymaster lieutenant-commanders are to retire at 45 from Jan. 1, 1920; surgeon lieutenant-commanders and instructor commanders and instructor commanders at the same age from Jan. 1, 1924. Chaplains are to retire as follows: On and after Jan. 1, 1920, at 58; Jan. 1, 1921, 56, Jan. 1, 1922, 54, Jan. 1, 1923, 52, Jan. 1, 1924, 50. From Jan. 1, 1922, chaplains selected for retention beyond the normal age of retirement will retire at 55. For Royal Marine officers the new retiring ages are to be: Major generals on and after Jan. 1, 1920, 62, Jan. 1, 1921, 61, 1922, 60; colonels commandant, Jan. 1, 1920, 59, Jan. 1, 1921, 58, Jan. 1, 1922, 57; colonels second commandant, Jan. 1, 1920, 57, Jan. 1, 1921, 56, Jan. 1, 1922, 55; lieutenant colonels, Jan. 1, 1920, 54, Jan. 1, 1921, 53, Jan. 1, 1922, 52; reserve of colonels, Jan. 1, 1920, 59, Jan. 1, 1921, 53, Jan. 1, 1922, 57. Commandants will be allowed to retain their option of being transferred to the reserve list of colonels up to the age of 57 and will be eligible for promotion to the rank of major general up to that age.

#### CAUSES OF AIRPLANE FATALITIES.

From Jan. 1, 1918, to Oct. 25, 1919, the Air Service of the Army has had 390 fatalities at flying fields in the United States. Of these fourteen, or four per cent., were attributed to failure of engine, or collapse of plane. The cause of nine per cent. of all fatalities is unknown. The causes of fatalities and the number of each class include: Tail-spin, 118; collision, 61; nose-dive, 47; unknown, 36; side-slip, 21; stall, 19; fire, 15; failure of machine 14; struck by propeller, 13; others, 46.



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Pure Linen Embroidered Guest Towels, 15x24 inches, \$27.00 to 54.00.

#### Bed Linens

Pure Linen Sheets for single beds, 72x99 inches, \$25.00 to 30.00; 72x108 inches, \$27.50 to 57.50 pair. For double beds, 90x99 inches, \$21.50 to 32.50, and 90x108 inches, \$23.50 to 65.00 pair.

Pure Linen Pillow Cases, size 22½x36 inches, \$5.25 to 12.50 pair.

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construction, for, apart from the heavy building cost at the present time, it is feared that with the existing price of coal it would not be possible to keep the ships at sea. There is no desire to build up a powerful navy if the ships are to remain permanently in harbor. It is admitted that the French navy is 'passing through a serious crisis,' and it will be interesting to see what solution is offered when the government presents its program of naval construction."

### THE PASSING OF THE REGULARS.

The following poem by Clara V. W. Mott, dedicated to General Pershing, which appeared in the Baltimore Sun, is reprinted at the request of several correspondents:

Mark the breadth of them, mark the swing of them!  
As they're passing o'er the street;  
Mark the tan of their embrowned faces,  
Hear the thud of their marching feet!  
Cheer them now as they pass before you,  
Cheer with your soul in the vibrant cry;  
Men of the brawn, of brain and muscle,  
Many there were who went out to die.

Take your look—'tis the last you'll see of them;  
Mustered out 'twixt the dawn and dark;  
Few there'll be to cling to the colors,  
Keeping alive the patriot's spark;  
Ah! but they're men—to cherish, to brag of!  
Now they'll be scattered like autumn leaves;  
Ready, as ever, to form the vanguard,  
When again we gather our bitter shaves.

CLARA V. W. MOTT.

### HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY 1919.

(With Apologies to Shakespere.)

To re-enlist, or not to re-enlist—

That's the question—

Whether 'tis better to rub up against  
A cold, unfriendly and forgetful public  
In search of job which is not—  
Or don the uniform once more  
And by re-enlisting place myself in a  
Position where I may request all  
To go to the devil with their fair  
Promises of a warm welcome and my old  
Billet back upon my return when they bade  
Me a tearful adieu, as I went forth to  
Help make the world safe for Democracy—that  
Their business might flourish and their  
Bellies wax fat from profiteering while  
Our beloved country was in the throes of war.  
To be a soldier once again—by heck—  
'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished—  
As I gaze upon the leaden skies of an  
Approaching winter, the "situation that confronts"  
Me is appalling—; The prospects of  
Howling blizzards filtering through my B.V.D.'s  
Re-inforced only by a flimsy fabric of  
Hand-me-down Palm Beach pantaloons  
My heart grows faint within me and I  
Pine for the flesh pots of my old Company  
Mess—the aroma of roast beef  
Assails my nostrils—and I long for the pie  
In which I once did revel.  
This good right hand which once did my  
Trusty rifle grip on battlefields  
Of France, is becoming palsied and  
My knuckles calloused from knocking  
Upon back doors in peaceful, pan-handling  
Pursuits which avail me naught.  
My once well fattened form is  
Wasting away because I have not  
The wherewith to purchase chow—  
The shoes upon mine feet are as grasping  
Plutoerats—they have no soles.  
Bismillah—Old Glory looks good  
To me—I'm on my way.

WILLIAM W. SOULE, Sergt., G.S.I.

### "SAND" OF THE R.O.T.C., CAMP CUSTER.

"Sand" is the not inappropriate name given to a souvenir book just issued by those who were members of the R.O.T.C. at Camp Custer, Mich., during the period in which the camp was in existence, from June 21, 1919, to Aug. 2, 1919, for while the wind blew sand into their food, their hair, onto their bodies and into their rifles and elsewhere, no sand was needed in the makeup of the men who formed the camp, for as the record of their work shows, there was plenty of it there. The book, which consists of some 115 pages, is dedicated to Col. Edgar A. Fry, Inf., U.S.A., the commanding officer, who, with the assistance of other Regular officers, turned a quantity of the raw article into the making of promising officer material. The editorial work was done by C. J. Cruise, the editor, Walter Briney, A. D. Friedman, Morris Edwards and others. The cartoons were contributed by members of the 5th and 6th Companies, but every page represents the effusions of members, whether in art, editorially or in prose. A history of the camp is interestingly written. Several pages are devoted to humorous and other matter concerning each company and its individual members, together with photographs of the companies and snapshots of men and incidents. There are also panoramic views of the camp showing the great number of buildings and another of the corps in the field, under canvas, on July 4. Among other Regular Army officers who made the camp such a success were Lieut. Col. A. W. Cleary, Inf., executive officer, and Major P. Murray, Inf., camp adjutant, U.S.A. The book has been mailed to all students who attended the camp last summer, but some officers who ordered books while in camp have changed stations and failed to forward their new addresses.

### WITH THE 15TH INFANTRY IN CHINA.

Among the items found in The Sentinel of Sept. 19, weekly organ of the China Expedition in general and of the 15th U.S. Infantry, Col. W. M. Morrow, in particular, which is stationed at Tientsin, China, are the following: "Col. and Mrs. Morrow entertained the officers and ladies of the 15th at a delightful tea on Sept. 4. The regimental band played a program of popular and classical airs. Mrs. Morrow was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Seaman, and by Mrs. William G. Guthrie and Mrs. Joseph P. Vachon, who served dainty refreshments. Among others present were Captain Silver, of the British army, and Mrs. Silver. Capt. Earl Landreth, who has just gone to Manila on leave, said he was going down to attend a wedding. He managed to keep most of the regiment in ignorance of just

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whose wedding it was, but the cat, at last, is out of the bag—it's his own. The congratulations of the regiment are extended to him. Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Hatfield, from Tongshan, spent Sept. 12 and 13 in Tientsin. Chaplain Dougherty, the new chaplain for the China Expedition, left Vladivostok on Sept. 11 for Tientsin on the troop transport Logan. Col. Frederic H. Sargent, U.S.A., who has been relieved of command of the 31st Infantry in Siberia by Col. F. W. Bugbee, is to leave Vladivostok for the United States about Oct. 1. Among the officers on duty with the 15th at Tientsin are Lieut. W. J. Clear, L.D. Gibbens, S. E. Hilton, R. E. Archibald, C. M. Mitchell and W. V. Rattan. The editorial staff of The Sentinel includes Capt. R. A. McClure, editor-in-chief; Major R. B. Ransom, Capt. R. T. McDonnell and Lieut. W. J. Clear, associate editors; Lieut. L. D. Gibbens, athletic editor, and Lieut. L. W. Nichols, cartoonist.

### THE ARKLIGHT OF U.S.S. ARKANSAS.

The Arklight of Oct. 4, the sprightly little publication whose home is on the U.S.S. Arkansas of the Pacific Fleet, tells of various social functions given in honor of Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., upon his relinquishment of the command of the 6th Division of the Pacific Fleet to assume the post of Chief of Naval Operations at Washington. The Masonic bodies of Bremerton, where the ship was at the time, joined in giving the admiral a farewell dinner. On the afternoon of Oct. 1 a reception in his honor was held on the U.S.S. Texas. On Oct. 2 the officers of the U.S.S. Wyoming tendered him an official farewell, while on the following day the officer personnel of the Bremerton navy yard paid him a similar honor. In referring to him The Arklight said: "It is safe to say we have never known any other naval officer more generally beloved. He is what we call a fine, all-around he-man, most efficient in the handling of problems, but with a great dash of the human in all solutions." In a letter to the editor of The Arklight, dated Oct. 13, shortly before his departure for Washington, the Admiral said, in part: "At the present time, when the Navy, as a whole, is in the throes of reorganization, it is absolutely necessary that all shall pull together to tide over the transitory period," and added: "When the present unsettled conditions in the world cease we will have, as ever, a happy and contented Navy."

### REUNION OF 1ST DIVISION.

The 1st Division, U.S. Army, is going to hold a reunion on Armistice day, Nov. 11, 1919, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. The morning will be occupied by a business meeting to vote on questions concerning membership in the society. The division commander and former members of the division who are present will make addresses. Dinner for the visiting and resident members of the society will be served under canvas at noon. The afternoon will be occupied in a football game and an exhibition of floats. The division has a good football team in training and it expects to sweep the section. The afternoon celebration is open to the public.

### AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION TO MEET.

Many important questions are to come before the American Legion for consideration at its first annual convention, which is to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., commencing on Nov. 10 and continue for two days. Henry D. Lindsley, chairman of the National Executive Committee, is to preside. It is expected that 2,500 delegates will attend. Among the more important subjects that are to come before the convention are the adoption of a permanent constitution and policy, election of permanent officers, location of national headquarters and the settlement of membership questions of eligibility. It is also expected that the delegates will decide upon the stand the legion is to take upon the question of the future military policy of the United States, and to act upon educational facilities for former Service men and women; the proper care and rehabilitation of wounded; war risk insurance; financial and other help for Service men and the proposed soldier land legislation. The legion at the present time claims approximately 1,000,000 members, more than eighty per cent. of which were enlisted men. In addition to the posts in the United States it has established itself in Alaska, Cuba, Hawaii, Mexico and Panama.

### THE FRENCH BATTLESHIPS.

Five French battleships were on the stocks in France at the beginning of the war with Germany in 1914, all being of the same type, with a displacement of 25,000 tons and designed for a maximum speed of twenty-one knots. What will now be done with them forms an interesting question. "Four of these battleships," says the London Engineer, "the Flandre, Gascogne, Normandie and Languedoc, were launched during the first few months of the hostilities, but their armament was suspended on account of the arsenals being engaged upon the production of guns and munitions. The turrets built for the Gascogne fell into the hands of the Germans. The fifth battleship, Béarn, has remained on the stocks ever since, and is still uncompleted. The question now arises whether these vessels should be equipped or abandoned and their cost put to the profit and loss account. The ships were to have been fitted with three quadruple turrets to receive twelve 340-mm. guns, and the thickness of the armor at the water-line is 320 mm. Even at the time the four were launched they were inferior to the then latest foreign battleships, and now they are of course hopelessly outclassed. Owing to the heavily increased price of materials the cost of completing the ships would far exceed the original estimates, and as their value as fighting units has enormously depreciated, there is a general opinion that the battleships should be scrapped. There is also a great deal of difficulty in preparing a new program of naval



which is being urged to attend so as to see how a "shock" division takes its pleasures. That night a dance will be held for the members of the society in the welfare pavilions at Camp Zachary Taylor. The citizens of Louisville are giving every encouragement to the various division committees in their efforts to make the reunion a success.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE TO BE CONTINUED.

The War Camp Community Service, which has headquarters at 1 Madison avenue, New York city, has issued a little pamphlet entitled "The Town that Found Itself," telling how the war developed one small American town down South. The town is Southport, N.C. The workers of War Camp Community Service believe that revolutions of the sort described should be fostered here in America, and under the title Community Service, Inc., they are perpetuating this organization to this end. Southport, with patriotic motive, despite the fact it is a small town, established a fine Army and Navy Club and gave royal welcome to every man of the Service who visited it. All through the war the club was the center of the town's life, and the result was a social development of the utmost benefit to the town itself as well as to its soldier and sailor guests. The community spirit developed by the War Community Service proposes to foster and continue.

#### JAPAN PLANS LARGER NAVY.

The Japanese government has decided upon a large increase of its navy, according to Associated Press correspondence from Tokio dated Sept. 17. Japanese newspapers are quoted as authority for the statement that the government is to build two battle cruisers and twenty-two other warships, commencing the next fiscal year, and the estimates for these ships will be submitted to the next session of the Diet for approval. The battle cruisers will be of the 40,000 ton class and their cost of construction is estimated at 120,000,000 yen (about \$60,000,000). In addition there will be three light cruisers, six destroyers, twelve submarines and three river gunboats. The disbursement is to be spread over a period of three years from the next fiscal year. The building of two 40,000 ton battle cruisers is for the purpose of completing the "eight-and-eight" squadron which has been decided upon by Japan as necessary for the defense of the country.

#### FRENCH NAVY'S LOSS IN WORLD WAR.

In an order of the day issued on Oct. 14 by Georges Leggues, Minister of Marine, it is shown that France lost twenty-seven war vessels during the World War, according to a dispatch from Paris to the New York Times. Included in this number are three battleships, the Danton, Gaulois and the Suffren. The Danton, a vessel of 18,000,000 tons, was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on March 19, 1917, with the loss of 296 men. The Gaulois, of 11,000 tons, which aided in the Dardanelles bombardment, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on Dec. 27, 1916, losing some of her crew. The Suffren, whose tonnage was 12,500, and which also took part in the Dardanelles engagement, was lost in battle with all on board in December, 1916. The German Admiralty announced that she had been torpedoed and sunk.

#### WAR TOWN OF NITRO SOLD.

Nitro, W. Va., has been sold to the Charleston Development Company for \$8,551,000, according to an announcement made by the War Department on Oct. 25. This was the highest bid received by the Government. The company is controlled by prominent citizens of Charleston, W. Va., and they intend to maintain the property and to bring there a varied line of industries.

#### BRITISH MERCHANT TONNAGE LOST IN WAR.

The British merchant vessels lost through enemy action in the World War, it was officially announced in London on Oct. 16, says a press message to the New York Herald from the British capital, totaled 7,759,090 gross tons. Submarine action was responsible for the loss of 6,635,059 tons, while the loss of 14,257 lives was involved in these sinkings.

Conductor: "Fare! Fare!"

Ex-sailor: "Nothing doing. Were you in the Service?"

Conductor: "No-o, but what's that got to do with the fare?"

Ex-sailor: "Well, you don't get your fare. None but the brave deserve that."—*American Legion Weekly.*

The company was being put through close order drill. Presently the drill instructor noticed Pvt. I. Whoois standing fast after the rest of the company had moved off. "What are you doing there?" the irate drill instructor loudly inquired. "Er-er, sir, I'm a blank file," replied the poor fish.—*Sand.*

"Have any of you a very old uniform?" asked the sergeant.

A private, scenting a new outfit, proudly displayed his frayed edges and stains.

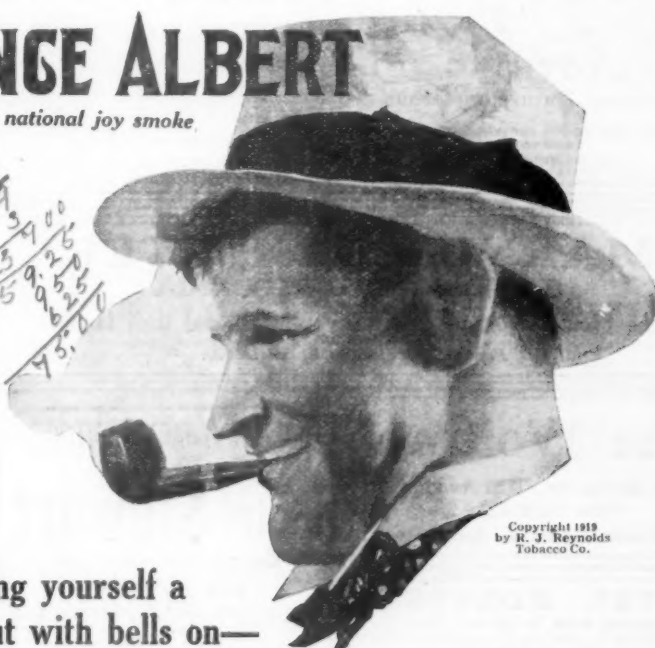
"It isn't fit for much, is it?" continued the sergeant. "Parade at 2:30 for coal fatigue."—*Tit-Bits.*

## PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

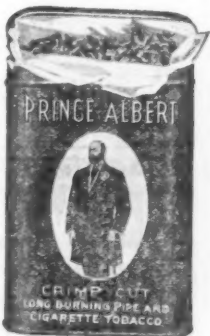
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